Decatur Weekly Republican.

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A MAN OF NERVE.

Joe Myers, on Trial for Hackman's Murder, Shows Wonderful Self Control.

HE IS JUST AS COOL AS EVER

And Does Not Seem to be Frightened in the Least--Witness Swears He Saw Myers Buy the Watch—Arguments are Begun.

From the Daily of Monday.

It is seldom that a man who is on trial for his life showed the wonderful coolness and self control as is exhibited by Joe Myers, whose trial for the murder of August Hackman is now drawing to a close. Mr. Mills opened the argument this morning and throughout his address Myers did not show the least nervousness. Myers listened attentively to everything that was said and hardly took his eyes from the speaker but yet did not show the least anxiety. When Mr. Mills stood very near the prisoner and cried in savage tones that he was guilty Myers never flinched. Once when Mr Mills spoke of what an easy victim Hackman was a smile played on Myers' face but outside of this there was not a change of expression. The defense introduced some rather sensational evidence this morning when they put Ed Thayer on the stand to testify that he saw Myers buy the watch from Gigham. It is not likely that the case will go to the jury before tomorrow. Mr. Mills spoke for two hours this morning and continued his remarks again this afternoon. The court room was crowded all day.

Closing Evidence.

The evidence in the case closed Saturday. The attorneys for the defense introduced a witness who created somewhat of a sensation. It was Ed Thayer. When put on the stand he testified that he had seen Gigham offer the watch for sale and saw Myers buy the watch from him. He was cross examined very closely and his testimony was slightly shaken.

The prosecution then introduced Sheriff Nicholson, Sam Holmes, Stewart, Fireman Martin, Abbott and George Hossick who were put on the stand. The testimony was principally to show that it snowed and stormed on the day that the Gebhart building burned. After the evidence was all in Judge Vail said the prosecution might begin their arguments. He asked that the spectators in the court room keep perfectly quiet and not show any demonstration one way or the other as the case was to be tried by the jury and any sentiment shown on the part of the crowd might tend to influence them in their judgment. He said that if it was necessary the court room would be cleared but that he did not want to go to any such extremes and begged that the people comply with his wishes.

The Arguments.

Shortly before 10:30 o'clock State's Attorney Mills began his argument. He said that he considered the case was the most important that ever occurred in the county. We have had murder cases in the county but never one like this. There have been occasions where men have killed others because they were crazed by jealousy or become depraved by the use of liquors. There have been others who have paid the penalty of their crime. But there has never been a case where a quiet young man was enticed to the woods and killed for a paltry sum of money and a watch. Now that the evidence is closed the responsibility is shifting from the states attorney and officers to twelve citizens of the county. The question for the jury to decide is whether or not this man was murdered by Joe Myers. Mr. Mills said: It now becomes my duty to explain these facts which have been brought before you so that you may better understand them. It is not denied that the body found in the woods covered with leaves is that of August Hackman. In discussions of this kind before a jury it is well to see what facts are beyond question and can be used as a foundation. I shall assume that Hackman left his home last February to get work on the railroad, came to this city and stopped at the Athey hotel and stayed about two weeks. He left the hotel and never returned. There is no disputing these facts nor that Hackman was a good and honest man. No one has said anything against his character. He was simple in his habits and was an easy victim for a schemer to take his life. The defendant is a man who has lead a double life. He is a young man 26 years of age. He left his wife and child in Pennsylvania two years ago and came here and passed himself off as a single man. In the country he appeared to be a good man but when he is followed to the city we find who his associates are, the life he leads. An innocent man or one that has never been tried for crime could not come into the court room and go through the ordeal as he has done. His character is that of a man of steel, one who would kill a fellow man without flinching and continue his daily life the same as before. Mr. Mills said that there was no question but that the watch was August Hackman's and there could be no doubt but that the man who pawned it killed Hackman. The receipts show that the watch was pawned Wednesday, March 4. Myers admits that he had it on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 3. On Monday the second of March Hackman was at the hotel in company with Warren and Myers. Hackman and Myers left for the country on Tuesday morning. The former never returned and when Myers came back he said Hackman had found employment. On the same day Myers had Hackman's watch and money and he traveled in debauchery. These were facts. The man who killed Hackman not only had a motive but an opportunity. The murdered man had money. Hackman confided in Myers and had no fear of him. Mr. Mills then pointed out how Myers must have known that Hackman had money and rehearsed the evidence showing Myers had money on the night of the third of March. Mr. Mills said that there had never been more earnest work in the history of the county than there had been in ferreting out this crime. The work was not directed toward any one person until Myers was suspicioned. Attorney Mills followed the story of the case and told how the facts had been hunted out by the officers. He told how Myers had said he bought the watch from Gigham and how the officers were put on the man's track and found that Myers' statements about his last tramp to the country were false. He told how Myers tried to lay the murder on Gigham and said that this crime was worse than the murder. Myers says now he thinks he got the watch from Gigham and he has changed all his other stories about his doings after the murder. Mr. Mills had not finished at noon and court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

This afternoon Attorney Redmon began the argument for the defense. He went on the theory that the story Gigham told was not true and that Myers did buy the watch from him. He also endeavored to show the jury the hammer story was not true. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Redmon was still talking.

CLOSE OF THE MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury Got the Case at 9:30 Last Night —Concluding Arguments.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

The trial of Joseph Myers, charged with the murder of August Hackman, came to a close last night. Yesterday afternoon the closing arugments were continued and as the attorneys had not finished by 6 o'clock a session was held in the evening. The court room was crowded with people, many of whom were ladies. At about 9:30 o'clock the lawyers had finished and the case went to the jury. Myers kept up his coolness of manner to the end of the trial and seems to be perfectly confident that he will not be convicted. Below is a synopsis of the closing speeches by the lawyers:

When court was called for the afternoon session, Attorney Redmon opened for the defense. He said in part:

"The life of August Hackman up to the time he came to Decatur has little to do with this case. Mr. Mills says he was a model young man. I do not doubt that yet it seems a little to the contrary when we find a murderous looking weapon on his body. We know the purpose for which he bought it and I don't think he was as good a citizen as Mr. Mills says he was. In the opening argument the prosecution says that Myers induced Hackman to go to the country with him for the purpose of murder because he had money on his person. Hackman complained that Myers went into the country and did not let him know about it when he wanted to go. There was no inducement about that and Myer told him when he went out again he could go. Newton Warren, a witness for the prosecution, testified on this point and he overheard the conversation that took place between the two. Warren directed Hackman to the Burrow' farm where he said he could get work. True, Myers told a confusing story when the officers visited him first time, but after he thought the matter over he straightened it out. It is not strange that Myers did not remember the man whom he rode into town with. He was never asked about it until two months after the occurrence. Doubtless he never thought of the matter a second time. It is a sad fact, gentlemen, that there are too many saloons and gambling houses in this town. In one of these saloons Myers got drunk and in one of these places he bought that watch which he pawned at White's, which story has been corroborated throughout. Here the story ends until the body was found in the woods east of town covered with leaves. By means of a paper in the pocket a clue was gotten as to the identity. It was discovered that he had stopped at the Eagle hotel and that he had been seen in the company of Myers. Myers vouchsafed all the information that was gotten by the officers after this. He told them about Hackman, when he was last seen, where he was, what kind of clothes he wore. The officers discovered that he had told the truth as to the trips into the country, yet they say he lied about it after his testimony has been corroborated. Marshal Mason said he saw nothing in Myers' conduct that was suspicious. Here Myers would have begun to cover up his tracks and get out of the country had he been guilty but he did not so. Mills says he is the most cool, calculating scoundrel he ever met. He is a man of fair intelligence and what would you have him do? I want you to think about this. Hackman may have been killed in the day time but his body may have been taken to the spot where found in the night.

The body was found just on the rise of a little hill in view of several houses. Now there were two deep ravines at the foot of the hill and doesn't it occur to you that the body would have been put there. No blood was found on his clothing when search was made on his trunk. Myers says to the best of his knowledge he got the watch from Gigham in a saloon and sticks to this all the way through the piece and the details of the transaction varies. A number of witnesses have testified in this case from Long Creek township that Myers had a good reputation and that his conduct was always that of a good citizen. Do you believe a man could live three years in a community and be the rascal that they say he is and some one not find it out? Ed Thayer testified on this stand that he remembered a watch transaction that Myers had.

In this watch story we have two against one. Myers and Thayer against Gigham who is a tramp, liar and thief. Which story do you believe? There has been an undue interest taken in this case by some one to convict Myers. When money was needed in prosecuting evidence it was forthcoming. Take this and consider it along with the Gigham story.

In the opening of the case Mills talked a good deal about that hammer but in the opening speech he forgot all about it; in the meantime it had been exploded. Do you think a cool, calculating scoundrel as we are informed by the state's attorney would kill a man with a hammer and then hide it on a pile of rocks? The story is a fake and you cannot get a man to say that it is Myers' hammer. I want to speak about the way the officers have treated the defendant. The law does not allow the officers to take a man, lock him up and allow no one to see him. The law says in such a case he must be taken at once before a magistrate and give him a show for his liberty. Myers was not given a fair show as they would have us believe. The treatment he got by the officers in those interviews to which he did nothing but answer questions was very much like you're damned if you do and you're damned if you don't. Satan in his most healthy mind never worked up a more damnable scheme for a victim than the sweating process he was put through.

Attorney Wilson.

He followed Redmon for the prosecution and called the jury's attention to Hackman's life in Staunton from the time he was a boy and the good reputation that he bore among the people there. Beginning at the time when Hackman left Staunton he touched upon the principal points of the murder case to its end, recalling certain facts that he desired to impress the jury with. His argument began with the pocketbook and followed with the other articles of Hackman's that had been offered as evidence in the case.

Attorney Whitley.

James T. Whitley for the defense was the next lawyer to take up the argument before the jury. He said in part: "It is true that his case is one of the most important in the history of Macon county and a great responsibility is being placed in your hands. The character of Myers stands paramount with that of Hackman. A man that goes abroad in the land with a pistol in his pocket is not the man that Mr. Mills would have you believe. He is not so blooming and fair in my mind. Myers never walked the street carrying a deadly weapon. His associates, though poor, may be honest as he is. He was deceived by Mason and Nicholson and by unlawful means they took possession of him. Get yourself in the clothes of these men and they will convict you if you do not convict yourself. They kept him by coercion and deception. The testimony of these officers does not hold together. Myers knew he was innocent or he would have disposed of this property. The testimony shows where Myers got money that he had about the first of March. He was honest and industrious and is not guilty. My opinion is that Hackman was killed in this town and hauled to the point where he was found and hid. You cannot give Gigham's testimony any credence. He said he had it in for Myers because he gave him the worst of it. Would you feel like sending a man to the gallows on testimony like this? We have created a doubt in your minds about the pocketbook and have explained away other things and we ask you to take it into consideration.

Take these acts, use intelligence and reason, do not draw upon your imagination and then if you think he is guilty say that he shall hang by the neck until dead, and if not let him walk from this court a free man.

Closing The Case.

Judge W. E Nelson finished his argument before the jury at 8 o'clock and was followed by State's Attorney Mills who made the closing speech. He laid great stress upon the skull of Hackman and the hammer. In summing up the evidence at the close he made it a chain of circumstances that marked August Hackman's career from the time he came to Decatur seeking toil. He painted a prose picture of Myers and Hackman going to that lonely spot in the woods when Myers in an unsuspecting moment dealt him the fearful blow with the hammer that felled him to the ground. To make sure of his death he pounded and mutilated the body and then dragged it to a place where it was concealed. Mr. Mills then dilated upon the three weeks that followed the commission of the crime, during which time Myers revelled in debauchery and spent his ill-gotten gains.

At the close Judge Vail read his instructions to the jury. The instructions were such as are usually given to a jury in a case where the evidence is circumstantial and were without personal points. Bailiff Martin gathered up the skull, hammers and all the possessions of Hackman, together with the instructions, and lead the jury into their room where they are to determine the innocence or guilt of Joseph B. Myers.

Attorney Fitzgerald, for the prosecution spoke as follows:

"These gentlemen sneeringly come before you and talk of circumstantial evidence, try to make you think some one must hear, some eye must see. These men try to make you think that if you have a doubt about some little points of the case you must acquit.

A dozen circumstances connects Joseph Myers with this case. They would make you think that crime must not be ferreted out.

"Have we got to a place that men say that officers who perform their duties according to their oath, are the villains? They say this is the vilest conspiracy in the annals of the country.

"The first story a man tells and the first impression he has is liable to be right. If our hammer story is a fish story, then Mr. Redmon's hammer story has a hole in it. This man Roberts tells a straight story. Does his appearance on the stand impress you that he was perjuring himself?

"Sounders turns up. Sounders and Myers had been associates. Sounders had two hammers when they worked on the Burrows place. Myers uses one of the hammers belonging to Sounders. He leaves one hammer when he leaves the Burrows farm. He identifies the hammer found, beyond dispute. Parrier cannot say positively whether the hammer Myers took away was the one he put a hole in.

"Redmon tires to make you believe that Myers never used a hammer, yet Myers gets on the stand himself and says he had such a hammer at one time.

"The other circumstances in the case and the fact that this hammer compares with the one he once owned, and the three prints on the dead man's skull link him with this case."

FAILED TO AGREE.

Jury in the J. B. Myers Murder Case Discharged by the Court.

STOOD 8 TO 4 FOR CONVICTION

The Jury Took Fifty Ballots—Remarks by Judge Vail—Woman Now on Trial for Bigamy —Other Cases.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

There has been a mistrial in the case of Joseph B. Myers, who was at the bar of justice for the murder of August Hackman. The jury after having considered the case for nearly forty-eight hours, was brought before Judge Vail at 9 o'clock this morning. The jury stated that it was impossible to reach an agreement on a verdict and the jury was discharged by the court. In doing so Judge Judge Vail said he would not discharge the jury, except for the particularly said circumstances now existing. Two children of one of the jurymen, Mr. Fornwalt, were at home ill with diphtheria and his father-in-law, G. W. Schroll, had died, and was to be buried at 10 a. m. These facts had been kept from Mr. Fornwalt. The court thought that all things considered Mr. Fornwalt ought to be permitted to go home where he is needed. If there was any provision of law by which Mr. Fornwalt could be permitted to go to his home and return, or by which eleven men could be held to agree upon a verdict that would stand, the court would not discharge the jury, notwithstanding it now appeared there was no prospect of an agreement. The jury was discharged and the defendant was remanded to the jail. There was no application for bail, and should application be made it would probably be refused.

How the Jury Stood.

From the first the jury stood 8 to 4 for conviction. Over fifty ballots were taken. Once or twice the result was 9 to 3 for conviction, but the man won over went back. Those for acquittal argued that Myers could not be convicted because no one saw him strike the fatal blows, and then they thought that perhaps Gigham sold Myers the watch. It was plain to the jurymen who were for conviction that those for acquittal would never convict on circumstantial evidence. Several of those for conviction were ready to inflict the death penalty.

Now the case will have to be tried over again. Possibly the second trial will occur at the present term of court.

Chancery Docket.

Edward W. Green vs. Sadie Green; divorce. Motion by the defendant for temporary alimony and solicitors' fee.

Wm. R. Barnes vs Ann Bowles; foreclosure. Suit dismissed by complainant at his cost.

Augustus Harpstrite vs Henry Marker; foreclosure Dismissed by complainant at his cost.

Marion A. Waterhouse vs Mary Beruff; foreclosure. Dismissed at the cost of the defendant.

Decatur Lumber Co. vs Nora B. Ewing; chancery. Leave to amend bill and make new parties defendant and continued for service.

John Neil vs Maggie Neil; divorce. Appearance for Maggie Neil entered in writing.

William F. Penlwell vs Jane Chew et al, partition appearance of James Albert, A. T. Summers, W. J. Pegram, Frank R. Shull, Samuel McBride, Citizens' National bank and W. W. Nichols entered and consent to immediate default decree pro confesso as to all defendants and referred to master.

Mary J. Wells vs Florence F. Wells divorce; bill dismissed by complainant at her costs.

Eugene H. Satterlee vs Ida S. Curtis et al, foreclosure written appearance of Ida F. Curtis entered.

W. C. Outten, executor, etc., vs Harvey W. Downing et al, foreclosure appearance of D. W. Brenneman in writing.

People's Docket.

John Porter; confidence game. Defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty.

John Bowles; grand larceny. Defendant pleads guilty to three indictments. Judgment that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Chester.

N. A. Warren; attachment. Defendant fined $1 and costs and ordered committed until fine and costs are paid. Settled.

Frank Jones and Wm. Brown; burglary and grand larceny. Trial by jury. Verdict of guilty on both counts, and that defendants are aged 24 and 25 years respectively.

People vs Joseph B. Myers; murder; jury returns into court and report that they cannot agree and are discharged.

People vs Jake A. Gilpin grand larceny stricken with leave to reinstate, and defendant discharged.

People vs Rozella Downey or Soots; bigamy; trial by jury pending.

Common Law Docket.

Mary Dresbock vs A. J. Dresbock; assumpsit. Dismissed by complainant.

W. P. Hunter vs J. C. Riggle et al; appeal. Rule on appellant to refund docket fee.

Fred Mattes et al vs Fred Norman; assumpsit. Dismissed by plaintiffs at their cost.

E. S. Sumner vs R. L. Walston; case. Dismissed by plaintiff at his cost.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Republican Rallies to be Held in Decatur and Vicinity.

Below are the official dates of Republican meetings to be held in the near future:

Night Meetings.

At Dalton City, Oct. 9—J. M. Clokey.

At Blue Mound, Oct. 9—Captain J. M. Taylor and James Abrams.

At Oreana, Oct. 9—Hon. W. G. Cochran.

At Boaredale, Oct. 9—W. F. Calhoun.

At Mt. Zion, Oct. 10—A. McIntosh.

At Niantic, Oct. 10—W. F. Calhoun.

At Macon, Oct. 10—Hon. W. G. Cochran and John Fitzgerald.

At Harristown, Oct. 10—A. H. Mills, W. N. Andrews.

At Long Creek, Oct. 10—T. M. Hobart and George W. Soland.

At Forsyth, Oct. 10—James O'Mara, E. S McDonald.

Blue Mound, Oct. 13—Major Connolly.

At Oreana, Oct. 14—A. H. Mills.

Warrensburg, Oct. 14—Major Connolly.

At Casner, Oct. 14—A. E. Park, W. H. Black.

Maroa, Oct. 15.—Major Connolly.

At Elwin, Oct. 15, afternoon, 3 o'clock —Major Connolly.

Macon, Oct. 16—Major Connolly.

At Niantic, Oct. 17—Major Connolly.

At Long Creek, Oct. 17—Otto Adams, the boy orator of Piatt county.

At Blue Mound, Oct. 20—A. H. Mills, C. W. Smith.

Afternoon.

At Boody, Oct. 13—Major Connolly. Meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock.

Afternoon and Night.

At Decatur, Oct. 8—Gen. Daniel E Sickles and party.

Casner.

Mrs. Baker, of Lovington, is visiting with the family of her daughter, Mrs. John Williams.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Mills made good Republican talks to the people of this vicinity last Thursday night at Wilsons' hall, this place.

Dr. Catto, of Decatur, passed through this placed Sunday on his way to Lake City where he had received a call for professional work.

Clarence Turpin and Thomas Fortner of Oreana visited Saturday with the family of W. A. Underwood. They had been to Lovington visiting relatives. Alex. McIntosh gave the people of Long Creek a rousing talk Saturday night on the political issues of the day from a protection and sound money standpoint. The Popocrats held an enthusiastic meeting at LaPlace Saturday night. They had a torchlight procession after which J. T. Whitley addressed the crowd.

The most interesting meeting in this part of the country held by political parties was held Friday night at LaPlace when Otto Adams, a reformed Democrat, addressed a large audience on protection and sound money. The Casner McKinley and Tariffner glee club enlivened the time with music.

W. A. Underwood and family visited Sunday with the family of Fletcher Reed near Lovington.

Uncle Berry Sites has removed from Decatur where he has lived a short time, back to his farm near here.

The Popocrats held a meeting at this place Monday night that was simply immense. They paraded all the principal streets with torchlights having sixty torches, thirty-one being carried by boys. David Hutchinson and Prohi-Popocrat-for-revenue-only Smith addressed the audience which was a fairly good turnout. The main feature of the address of both men was the absence of argument, merely mud-throwing. Full measures had been taken in a precautionary way to provide for any accident which might happen to the speakers as did not long since at Long Creek.

Republican Meeting at Macon.

At Macon on Saturday night A. H. Mills and J. L. Deck held a rousing meeting. All the surrounding towns were well represented and a very enthusiastic time was had. The torchlight procession was several blocks in length. After the procession had marched through the streets those who participated in it repaired to the tabernacle where the meeting was held and which was already full to overflowing. Seats had been arranged south of the tabernacle and the speakers delivered their addresses from the front door in order that all might hear. Strict attention was given throughout the speaking. Music was furnished by the Blue Mound mandolin and guitar club and by the Macon glee club which rendered several selections well worthy of note. A song entitled "The Democrats can't Fool Us Any More" was loudly encored.

List of Patents.

Granted to Illinois inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opp. U. S. patent office, Washington, D. C.:

W. Ackerman, Elgin, wheeled scraper; J. W. Bowen, Jacksonville, automatic elevator stop; L. Erikson, Evanston, coiled spring; J. Fowley, Cobden, machine or making hoops, handles and carriage material; F. E. Herdman, Winnetka, electric elevator; W. B. Huff, Vandalia, land marker; P. Keshner, Carlyle, railway tie and clamp; C. S. Martin, Rockford, means for setting tires; H. E. Sperry, Batavia, transverse testing machine.

It is officially announced that Candidate Bryan will visit Bloomington on Saturday, Oct. 24

AT REST IN GREENWOOD.

Funeral of the Late Dr. Hubbard—Address by Dr. Penhallegon—The Burial.

From the Daily of Monday.

Saturday afternoon the funeral of the late Dr. John T. Hubbard, ex-postmaster, took place from the family residence on West William street in the presence of a large assemblage of neighbors and friends. Members of Masonic lodge No. 8, and Dunham Post No 141 G. A. R. attended in a body. There were many beautiful floral tributes. The music was by Miss Adde Ebert, Mrs. W. J. Hostetler, C. W. Montgomery and John L. Patin. The impressive services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, of the First Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. W. O. Miller, of the First Congregational church. The latter read the scriptural lesson and offered prayer.

In the course of his address Dr. Penhallegon said: There are times when words are empty and fall far short of the mark which they are intended, when silence is the best expression of hearts, and sincerest emotion. This is such a time. After singing that beautiful hymn "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me," which the choir sweetly rendered, we might close this service. All that was mortal of our friends might be taken from this house and borne with gentle hands to the quiet city of the dead. His life was the best eulogy. His character his most suitable epitaph. I shall detain you but a few moments therefore, while in your behalf and mine I lay a tribute of love and esteem upon the altar of memory. Taking him as a young man where we find him passing through the ordinary incidents of life leading to manhood, we see him where he looked upon the appalling scene of his country, which he loved so well, rocked in the storm of fratricidal war. With the courage and enthusiasm of young manhood he entered into the conflict and did his full share to save the union from disruption. When the great struggle had been lost and won and peace was proclaimed he returned to the quiet field of civil life chosing for his profession the druggist's life. He followed it with pride and fidelity becoming a master of its details. This was his profession all these years with the exception of the time when he held the responsible position of postmaster in this city. His life was that of the true christian. Quiet, unostentatious but true to his profession and faithful to his master, emphasizing in his life higher Christian graces and exemplifying fruits of the spirit." But his "Holy of holies" was his home. His family was the apple of his eye. At his fireside he found his best inspiration and in the domestic circle he reached his highest ideal.

At the grave in Greenwood the Masonic ceremonies were observed in connection with the interment and the G. A. R. bugler sounded taps.

The active pall bearers were I. A. Buckingham, John A. Swearingen, R. J. Roberts, George R. Steele, John Armstrong and M. F. Kahan. The honorary pall bearers were A. Chandler, W. F. Calhoun, Peter Perl, Colonel Redmon, Captain R. P. Lytle and T. L. Evans.

Illinois Y. M. C. A. Convention.

A marked characteristic of the present day is a multiplicity of organizations. An important, indeed, an essential factor in the growth of a great organization, is the periodical conferences for fellowship, inspiration, reports of work accomplished, comparison of methods and laying of plans for future work. Among the many conventions of the fall months, none promise to be of greater interest and significance than the annual meeting of the Illinois Young Men's Christian associations, which is to be held at Sterling, Oct. 14 to 18. A very attractive program has been arranged. Among the speakers are Rev. F. M. Bristol, D. D.; Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and others equally well known. The far-famed Iowa quartet will sing at all sessions. Railroads grant reduced rates. Young men from towns having no associations will be welcomed as honorary delegates if they bring credentials from their pastors.

In times such as we are passing through it is of great importance that all moral forces be sustained and supported, and it is gratifying to know that the Young Mens' Christian association movement in Illinois has experienced a healthy growth and development under the adverse circumstances of the past year.

Bridges Not Yet Built.

About three months ago the contract was let for the building of two bridges in Hickory Point township. A month later the old bridges were taken down and as yet nothing had been done toward putting up the new ones. The fact that the bridges have been taken away have put the farmers living in that vicinity to great inconvenience. When they want to come to the city they have to go several miles out of their way. They say that the roads are positively impassable and a general complaint is being made because the work is not being hurried.

WEDDING BELLS.

Happy Marriage of Walter E. Nims of Chicago, and Miss Effie Pease.

BRILLIANT HOME WEDDING--TOILETS.

Rev. D. F. Howe Officiated—Music by the College Hill Mandolin Orchestra —Delicious Refreshments--Gifts From Friends.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

There was a brilliant home wedding at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna Pease, 205 South Franklin street, in the presence of about sixty relatives and friends. It was a happy, ideal marriage, in which all friends of the contracting couple rejoiced over the consummation of the vows. The parlors were handsomely decorated for the occasion. In the north parlor was a canopy of autumn leaves and tropical plants were at the right and left. The College Hill Mandolin orchestra in the hall played Mendelssohn's stately march for the bridal party as they entered the parlor.

Walter E. Nims, of Chicago, and Miss Effie Pease stood beneath the canopy, and Rev. D. F. Howe, pastor of the First M. E. church, spoke the Methodist Episcopal marriage service, the responses being given clearly and distinctly. The attendants were Ralph Nims, of Nokomis, brother of the groom, and Miss Bessie Pease, sister of the bride. The bride was lovely, attired in a gown of white Paris muslin over white taffeta silk. She carried brides' roses. The bridesmaid wore white Paris muslin over pink taffeta. Congratulations were of the most cordial nature.

While the ceremony was being spoken the orchestra played "O, Promise Me" softly and when the clergyman presented Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Nims to the company the music broke out in joyful strains.

The most delicious refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs C. W. Snyder. The ice cream was served in designs of fruit and figures.

The friends present included Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nims of Nokomis, parents of the groom; Ralph Nims, Miss Lora Nims, brother and sister of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett, grand parents of the bride; Mrs. J. O. White and daughter of Homer, Ill., Mrs. W. M. Blow of Chicago, Nate Landauer of Lincoln.

The bride received a magnificent collection of wedding presents, chiefly of silver ware and fine linen. One gift was a check for $600 from the groom a father and another was a splendid china dinner set from Mr. and Mrs. John A. Campbell of St. Louis.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Pease and for a number of years has been a member of the Pease Sisters combination of theatrical entertainers. She is a beautiful and accomplished young woman who has many friends in many cities. Mr. Nims is a young man of superior business qualifications and for several years has held a responsible position in the general office of the American Express company at Chicago, a place he still retains. The couple will make their home in Ellis Court near Humboldt Park after November 1. Last night Mr. Nims and bride left for the home of the groom's parents, where they will be tendered a reception tonight.

Steinmetz-Marshall.

There was a quiet home wedding at 10 a. m. today at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ehrhart, No. 734 West Decatur street. The contracting parties were Mr. Henry Steinmetz, of Pekin, Ill., and Miss Elizabeth Marshall, sister of Mrs. Ehrhart. Rev. Frank C. Oberly, pastor of the English Lutheran church, spoke the marriage ceremony. Only the immediate relatives and a few invited friends witnessed the wedding. A fine luncheon was served. The couple left for Chicago on the noon train. They will go thence to Rockford and in a short time will reach Pekin where they will make their home. Mr. Steinmetz is a member of the wholesale and retail firm of F. Steinmetz & Sons Co., at Pekin, one of the oldest business firms in that city.

Allen-Brett.

Miss Fleta Brett, formerly of this city, was married in Chicago on Monday, Sept. 28, to Frank Allen of Spokane Falls, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., where Mr. Allen will enter the law school and they are keeping house on Thompson street in that city. The bride has a number of relatives and friends in this city and the groom is also known here. His father is a prominent lawyer of Spokane Falls, and it was while living in that city that the couple became acquainted.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

W. J. Bryan voted for Weaver in 1892 and it is said there are some Democrats who did not vote for Weaver who will not vote for Bryan.

W. J. Bryan's campaign tour and the status of Arthur Sewall and Tom Watson will be determined on the 3d day of next November.

Destroy the men who have the ability to mass or borrow capital and who use it to employ labor, and the labor market would be destroyed. This is a plain proposition

When Bryan is defeated next November the chances are he will keep on talking and will threaten revolution. Nothing would satisfy his vanity so well as to become "the man on horseback."

The Demopopulists say the tariff is not a question in this campaign. Why not when it is proposed to institute a 50-cent dollar which would operate to reduce the present tariff duties 50 per cent.

If the free silverites could bolster up their waning fraud to the extent of winning the election and securing the offices by taking both vice presidential candidates off the ticket and putting Mary Ellen Lease on they would do that.

Altgeld and Caldwell have thrown Bryan overboard and each is trying to reach the harbor on his own account In the one case John R. Tanner will be there and in the other James A. Connolly.

One peculiarity of this campaign is that no business man or any other person who knows what trouble lies behind the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 when the ratio is 32 to 1 can engage in any more profitable business than doing work for the defeat of the conglomeration that is trying to force it upon the people of the United States.

If the free traders could force free silver upon this country which means a 50-cent dollar as a standard they would have a tariff that would suit them as a 50-cent dollar would reduce the present low tariff rates 50 per cent and then more men would be thrown out of employment as more foreign made goods would be admitted.

One of the demagogues who is in the business of trying to array class against class and section against section in order to deceive voters into putting a cheap dollar upon themselves suggests as a last resort the withdrawal of both Sewall and Watson and substituting a prominent labor leader for them. It would be in order to suggest that an issue which cannot be sustained before the American people by truth and logic is dangerous and the people cannot afford to support it no matter what scheme may be resorted to to blep it along.

So far as heard from the people who make the wheels of industry go, the men who employ labor are not in favor of free silver. They know it is a fraud, a campaign device of discredited politicians and those who want to throw the country into convulsions of violence They know it will only further cripple the industries of the country and will bring disappointment to those who have been made to believe it will restore prosperity and create a demand for labor. Those who favor free coinage are not the class of people who either employ labor or make the wheels of industry move. No man who has labor to sell can afford to destroy the market for labor. That market lies with the men who have the mental and financial ability to buy it and not with the men who never buy labor.

William Jennings Bryan will be the worst defeated man who ever ran for president, first because he is a candidate on a revolutionary platform and second because the platform was created to consolidate into one party Democrats, Populists, free silver Republicans, socialists and anarchists. Those who constitute each of these classes of politicians believes everybody but himself dishonest and purchasable and when they were brought together they at once began mistrusting each other (which by the way is the only justifiable position they have taken), and the fusion did not fuse kindly. No "rag-tag bob tail" army like that ever won a victory or even got into a fight in good shape.

That "badge of slavery" discovered by the Review and referred to by the Demopopulist leaders, as the Republican suggested at the time it would, has become a badge of honor, just as the federal soldiers service became honorable after the soldier had been characterized as a Lincoln dog because he refused to desert and dishonor himself and the government he had sworn to support as a soldier. That man is wise, no matter what his calling in life may be who in this campaign refuses to believe a falsehood to his own hurt. Cheap money will not restore prosperity any more than a low tariff made business better than it was in 1892. The same people who in 1892 said a low tariff would help business and help labor are the ones who are now saying that free silver will cure the troubles brought about by a low tariff.

Under the McKinley tariff act the average number of cattle annually imported into this country was 402¾, average price $48 per head. The average number imported under the Wilson bill is 175,000 head, average price $4.96 per head. The duty under the McKinley act was $10 a head; under the Wilson act the duty is 20 per cent advalorum and the number of cattle imported under it shows that the gates have been opened to foreign cattle at the expense of the American producer. Not only this but the price at which they are imported shows that under the advalorum, duty by which the tax is estimated on the cost per head, the government is being swindled by the importer at the expense of the American farmer every time cattle are imported into the United States. The same is true as to most other things imported.

If I can pay off my indebtedness with 50-cent dollars I am going to do it you bet said a Demopopulist leader and speaker the other day in conversation with a friend He proposes to vote in his own interest as he see it regardless of the interests of the other sovereigns who make up the government; that is to say if he could put a party in power that would enact a law to enable him to cheat his neighbor out of half the money he borrowed of him that is the party he would vote for. Logically carried out if a party were in the field proposing to repudiate every dollar of indebtedness and cheat the man or woman from whom he borrowed the money out of every cent of it, he would vote with that party; and if a party were proposing to take, by force, the accumulation of years away from those who by their good judgment and application to business had accumulated money and property he would prefer it to either of the former propositions and would vote with it, and yet there are those who contend that the Chicago platform is not revolutionary. It is clearly revolutionary in its declaration as to the courts and the right of the general government to protect its interests by force and put down insurrection in a state and the logic of this party leader shows very clearly that the free coinage proposition is also revolutionary. Men who have regard for the honor of the government and are broad minded enough to comprehend what is necessary to preserve that honor, will hesitate a long time before they will consent to bring discredit upon the government by voting for a policy they think will aid them in defrauding their creditors.

How Wages Rise and Fall.

New York World When the purchasing power of money changes, wages are first to feel a fall and last to get a rise. That is a hard fact.

The wage earner is the one man who is the most hurt and least helped by "cheap money." He never gets $2 in wages instead of $1 when the "dollar" buys only 50 cents worth of things.

In 1865, at the north, after four years of "cheap money," wages had gone up less than half and prices had gone up more than double. Clothing was three times the old price. Workingmen in New York could not afford meat for their families. The man who earned $10 in 1860 was paid $14 in 1865, but it took $21 to buy what $10 would buy in 1860. He could buy only two-thirds as much with his week's work, though he got more dollars.

Since the country came back to a gold basis it has all been the other way—the right way. Wages have increased more than half above the wages of 1860 and prices are below the prices of 1860. The man who earned $10 in 1860 earned in 1890 over $15 and could buy for $9 what cost $10 in 1860. He could buy seven-ninths more than before with his week's work.

These figures are from the United States senate (Aldrich) report of 1893 They show that the wage earner has not suffered by "the crime of 1873."

At the south from 1861 to 1865 prices rose out of sight, but wages were a long way behind. Coffee cost $40 a pound and boots $200 a pair. Wages in money were many times what they had been, but never so many times as the prices of things. The people paid "from twenty to forty prices for everything and were denounced for demanding five or six prices for their own labor and skill" Confederate money became "cheaper" and "cheaper" until it was worth nothing.

This has been the result of every "cheap money" experiment in the history of the world.

Altgeld's Strength.

Chicago Chronicle: The claim is made that Altgeld is "stronger than his party" in Illinois. By "his party" is meant the scandalous combination of spurious Democrats, Populists, socialists and repudiationists of which he is the candidate.

It is certain that Altgeld is not and it is certain that he never was stronger than the Democratic party when united on its candidates and on a true Democratic platform. It is probable that he is not stronger than the present associated bad factions which he calls his "party."

In 1892, when Altgeld was the Democratic candidate for governor, with a harmonious party supporting him, he ran behind his ticket. His majority in the state was 4186 less than that of Cleveland for president Cleveland's majority over Harrison was 26,998. Altgeld's majority for governor over Fifer was 22,808. Altgeld ran behind his ticket in Cook county. His majority was 2508 less than that of Cleveland. The majority of Cleveland over Harrison was 38,350. The majority of Altgeld over Fifer was 30,842.

Altgeld was behind his ticket nearly everywhere in 1892. The official returns show that in fifty-two counties his vote was actually less than that of Cleveland. A comparative analysis of the vote and majorities would show that he ran behind his ticket in two-thirds of the counties in the state.

Altgeld's majority for governor in 1892 was less than that of Ramsay for state treasurer. The unfortunate defaulter's vote was greater than that of the governor, through whose neglect and violation of sworn duty the defalcation was permitted to occur.

Altgeld's majority was less than that of the treasurer holding the state's money in trust, who was led to his ruin and tragic death by Altgeld's complicance and complicity in the diversion of state funds.

The claim that Altgeld will "pull Bryan through" in Illinois and "pull through" the un-Democratic ticket of dishonest money and repudiation is equally preposterous, impudent and false. The ticket will be thrown down under a phenomenal landslide, and Altgeld will lie at the bottom of the buried heap.

The World's Consoler.

The desperation of a partisan is never so well exposed as when the partisan begins to grab at straws to save the reputation of his cause. This has been often illustrated in campaigns but never so well as in the comfort the Demopopulists are extracting from an editorial which appeared in the New York World They had settled down to the belief that they were beaten and badly beaten. They were walking about to save funeral expenses, when the New York World, which bolted Bryan and the Dmopopulist revolutionary platform, published an editorial commenting upon the situation from its point of view in which it points out the peril of the country in the case of Bryan's election and the peril even in his bare defeat and then presuming upon the strength the Populist vote will give Bryan it asserts that unless McKinley comes out pointedly against trusts he will jeopardise the success of good money and patriotism. The partisans have seized upon this statement in the World to bolster up their courage and claim that the World concedes the election of Bryan and of course there is great rejoicing among the straw grabbers. Not long since another New York Democratic paper that is opposing Bryan assumed that unless McKinley renounced his protection views and made his campaign exclusively on sound money he would be defeated. That did not affect the straw grabbers because they did not then regard their case as hopeless in other words they had not then lost their courage.

If the World is competent in the minds of the straw grabbers to decide that McKinley will be defeated unless he denounces trusts in the midst of a campaign—which would lay him open to the charge of demagoguery—then it is competent also to determine the effect of Bryan's election upon the country. The same editorial from which the straw grabbers get their consolation tells of the peril the country would be in in case of Bryan's election and even in anything short of his overwhelming defeat. Do the straw grabbers place any confidence in what the World says as to the peril of Bryan's election? If they do why do they rejoice over what they rake out and take comfort over in relation to the danger of McKinley's defeat? If Bryan's election means calamity to the country—the World says it does and what it says must be true if what it says as to the danger of McKinley's defeat is true—why should any good American rejoice over what he construes as an admission by the World that McKinley may be defeated.?

This puts the straw grabbers in a dilemma. If the World's opinion is conclusive in the one case why not in the other? The substance of the matter is the World is unduly alarmed over the Populist strength in the west and the article will have the effect of greatly increasing McKinley's majority. That is all the effect it will have, for a larger number of Democrats will try to avoid the threatened peril of Demopopulist success by voting for McKinley. As to the Populist strength, if the World supposes that the campaign managers have not fully considered that before it seems to have discovered it then it has simply made a mistake. It, being in the east also makes the mistake of supposing that there is danger in the west when as a matter of fact the west is as safe as the east in a contest like this. But the straw grabbers will be clutching at less available objects than this in less than three weeks.

Wheat and Silver Bullion.

Silver is down to 65 cents an ounce and will stay there in all probability for some time with the chances in favor of it going lower instead of higher while wheat has jumped up in price within the past few days nearly 14 cents a bushel.

Here then, right in the midst of the campaign, while free silver campaigners are telling the people that the price of wheat and the price of silver are so sympathetic that they remain substantially at the commercial ratio of one ounce of wheat to one ounce of silver we find that delusion annihilated by this welcome rise in the price of wheat with corn and oats following in sympathy. This is a splendid object lesson which shows how unreliable and dangerous those mountebanks are who are trying to mislead voters by claiming that the fall in the price of silver is due to dropping the silver dollar from coinage in 1873 and that the decline in silver has brought down the price of "wheat and cotton." The rise in the price of wheat is due to the discovery that the crop in sight was largely overestimated; that while the wheat crop in the United States is only an average crop the Russian and Hungarian crop as well as the crop in other eastern countries is far below the average and the immutable law of supply and demand comes into play as it always does with all products to regulate the price. When the wheat crop is large the price is low. When the power of consumption is paralyzed limiting the demand prices must be lower. The same law applies to silver. The supply since 1873 has increased in wonderful proportion and the result is that as the output of silver increased the price declined. Wheat had no more to do with that than the price of silver had to do with wheat.

From the present outlook, if McKinley is elected, which assures stimulation of the purchasing power of our own people wheat may reach a dollar a bushel before the first day of January, 1897. If there are farmers who believe that the price of silver governs the price of wheat anywhere, except in the halls of the political agitator who dares not make a campaign on the Gorman-Wilson tariff, and therefore has created a false issue who consider this present fact of the rise in the price of wheat when silver is not affected by what wheat is doing this faith in that delusion must be shaken. It will not do to claim that the rise in the price of wheat is due to any chance there is for the free coinage of silver. If that were true silver and not wheat would be the first to rise in price. The same commercial law which controls the price of every commodity is doing the business. That is the long and the short of it. That is all there is of it, and no set of Populists though headed by 1000 Bryans can repeal that law. They may throw the country into convulsions, disorganize business, and bring want and destitution to other millions by trying to repeal it but the law of supply and demand will stand in spite of financial lunatics and demagogues.

The Great Fact of Wages.

Labor adds value to what it works on. Its share of that value is wages. Wages are paid in money. The money stands for the worker's share of the thing he has helped to make.

How much can a man get for his week's work? This is the one question of wages. It isn't how many "dollars" can he get. It is how much of the things he wants can he buy with his week's work.

He is paid money for his work. He pays out money for his wants. The wage-earner pays out all or most of his week's money on pay day It is not the money that counts He does not eat the money. It is how much rent or food or clothes his wage, that is, his week's work, buys.

Money is only the "go-between"

John Jones puts six good hard days' worth of work into the week On pay day he gets, say, $15 in money. This buys, say $8 worth of things to eat and drink, pays $4 rent and leaves $3 towards clothes and other things for him and his family.

Suppose there should be a new kind of money. Suppose the old dollar should now be called two dollars Then the same food would cost $16, the same rent $8 and the other $3 worth would cost $6. John Jones would be no better off with $30 than before with $15. He would be worse off with $20, that is, if labor rose slower than things, or wages less than prices. He would be better off only if he got $40, that is, if labor rose quicker than things, or wages more than prices.

But prices always rise first and wages last

No Use for Flags and Preachers.

Chicago Times-Herald: At Rock Island Governor Altgeld digressed from currency platitudes long enough to give his opinion of Republicans for appropriating the national emblem as the banner of the sound money hosts. He also took occasion to relieve himself of sundry Altgeldian observations with reference to the preachers who persist in regarding repudiation by the free coinage method as an infraction of the eighth commandment.

It is unnecessary to state that Mr Altgeld's opinion of preachers and the flag is uncomplimentary. The governor is disgruntled because the Republicans have had the audacity to fill the streets of Chicago with waving flags labeled "Sound Money and Prosperity." A few of them bear the words McKinley and Hobart.

And why not? Major McKinley shouldered the musket and fought for the flag when a very young man, Having fought for it in '61 and '62, he is now standing for the national honor and the national credit. But there is no reason why the governor cannot fill the streets of Chicago with flags inscribed with Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson. It is very clear that Mr. Altgeld does not regard the flag as an issue in this campaign. But millions of people do,, and they will rally to its defense in November.

A cause that has no use for flags and preachers does not appeal to the American people.

Why Vote for Bryan?

There may be found occasionally an ex-Union soldier who proposes to vote for Bryan. They have a right to vote that way if they want to, but they should bear in mind that Bryan is sorry they are not dead and all other Union soldiers with them as the following will show:

An Utterance Four Years Ago

From the Omaha World-Herald Mr. Bryan's paper, Nov 18, 1892: "The next session of congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of $36,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must not be less than $150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that congress must make for pensions next session must aggregate not less than $186,000,000.

"This tremendous sum would in itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honest debt, but a large proportion is not debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems helpless to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such remarkable longevity."

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

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Pass the good word along the line Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. J. Stoner & Sca and Armstrong Bros.

What a great quantity of work a "good housekeeper" finds to do! There are so many little time-and-strength-taking chores that have no names. And it must all be done whether the housekeeper feels like it or not. This is true of men's work too, but men's manual labor is never so complicated as housekeeping. In some way or other "the world's work must be done." This iron-clad rule is harder on women than it is on men. A man can't be as sick as a woman.

As a man's organization is simpler and stronger, it follows that his ailments are less complicated He is not subject to the chances and changes, physiologically, that come to the average woman.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world than the one who is well and busy all day long "making home" for dear ones who depend upon her. But how different when every breath is pain, every step torture! This state of health, in nine cases out of ten comes from derangements of the delicate, feminine organs of generation. The family doctor inquires first concerning these He most usually insists upon an "examination" From this the modest woman naturally shrinks. She is right Excepting in very unusual cases of "female weakness" examinations are unnecessary Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a simple, natural remedy for these ills. It cures gradually, safely, permanently Here is one testimonial out of thousands

"I was ill four years with female weakness' I took two bottles of Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription I do my house work now without pain or faintness." Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Lillie M. Fox

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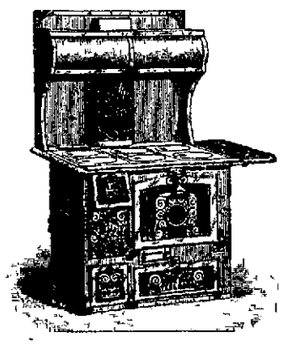

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THE MYERS' TRIAL.

The Prisoner is Put Up on the Stand to Tell His Story.

HE KEPT A VERY COOL HEAD

Lora Athey, Charles Souders, Sam'l L. Fielding, and Ed. Smith Testify —The Hotel Register.

From the Daily of Thursday.

The trial of *Joe Myers* for the murder of August Hackman was resumed in the circuit court today with the usual large crowd in attendance.

Last evening William Krug, of Staunton, was put on the stand to identify the watch found in the pawnshop as the watch taken from the body of Hackman.

Hackman's revolver was identified by E. E. Godfrey, a hardware dealer at Staunton.

Charles Baker identified the body of Hackman and also his clothing.

Charles Hackman, brother of the deceased, also identified the body of the deceased.

Levi Athey, of Decatur, testified as follows: I keep Eagle hotel, 241 North Water street. I remember August Hackman. He registered at the time he came, Feb. 19, Wednesday. My wife says he paid a week in advance. I can't remember the exact day he left. Don't think he staid over the second week. Don't know whether he left before the second week was up or not. Think he left a day or *two before the second week was up.* Joseph Myers was a regular boarder last winter. Joe and August played cards in company with others. Prior to March 3 Myers paid me all he owed me. I don't remember when Myers went to the country. I remember him going one day and Hackman complained he wished he could have known *Joe was going. He* complained to me. I remember of hearing their talk of being in the country and seeing a new kind of a plow. I can't tell when it was. I don't remember of hearing them talk of going again. I don't know whether they went away together. Hakman left the latter part of his second week, the exact date I do not know. Remember of Myers coming back on the afternoon of March 3. I saw him when he paid me. It was in the afternoon. He said, "I've ten dollars I'll let you have." I went to Ross' store and paid it on my rent, which was just due. Some one asked him what had become of the Dutchman and he said he got a job. Myers was at my hotel right along for some four or five weeks afterwards. He dated the register. He was not sick but was complaining. He was down. He had a trunk at my place. I never went through it. Hackman had no baggage. My son, Bob Athey, was gone about Feb. 27. I know a man nicknamed Gigham, who was about the place in January. I don't know who went away with Bob.

Cross examination—For the last several months that Myers staid at my house he was considered one of the family. He paid his board at different times, but not regularly. I never asked him for money but once when he paid me that $7. Part of the time we did not keep boarders and he staid with us as one of the family and did some work for us. Hackman was rather distant while with us and did not mix much with the others. After supper he generally staid around the hotel. He was away sometimes. Hackman did not become intimate with anybody about the hotel that I ever saw. He was not more intimate with Myers than anybody else. I don't know that Hackman spoke to Myers about going to the country. *After Myers went to the country* on Sunday, Hackman said a time or two that he wished he had gone with Myers, he believed he could have gotten a job. I did not see them go away. After they came back they were talking about a plow and Hackman said he did not believe he could use it. I never saw Hackman go away with anybody. *I cannot* tell positively, within two or three days when Hackman left our house. He was there the 27th of February and that is as near as I can tell.

Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

Thursday, Oct. 1.—Forenoon.

Bob Athey was the first witness to testify Thursday. He told about leaving Decatur on Feb. 20 in company with Gigham and going to Pana, Terre Haute and Mattoon. They returned on Thursday, March 5. They did not see Hackman during that time. In the cross examination the witness said that he and Gigham had 80 cents when they left here and made four or five dollars while they were away.

E. Roberts testified that he lived about two miles from the I., D. & W. railroad bridge over the Sangamon. Between the fourth and twenty-fourth of March he went fishing at the river. He found a hammer on the east side of the bridge on the south side of the river. Mr. Mills showed the witness a hammer and he recognized it as the same one he found. At the time he found it he knew nothing of the murder but on learning that Hackman was killed he gave the hammer to Mr Mills. He saw red spots on the hammer when he examined it closely. He was sure of the date, March 24, because that was his birthday and he wanted fish for that occasion.

In the cross examination by Mr. Redmon the witness said he was not sure about the first date, March 4. He thought probably he had fixed that date after hearing of the murder of Hackman. He saw bright red spots on the hammer. While it was in his possession the hammer was sometimes kept in the house and was sometimes outdoors. He was not sure about the date, March 4, given in direct examination. Mr. Mills questioned the witness in regard to dates but Mr. Redmon objected and the court sustained the objection.

H. M. White, the pawnbroker, was the next witness. He said that when he loaned money on watches he gave a receipt and kept a stub himself. The witness identified the watch which Mr. Mills showed him as being the same one which Joe Myers pawned at his place. He also identified the receipt as the same he gave to Myers. *He said he was unable to identify the man who pawned the watch.*

In the cross examination he said the name on the receipt was written by Myers. He didn't remember what time of the day the watch was pawned.

Mr. Mills introduced White's record book and the receipt as evidence in the case.

Lora Athey, daughter of Levi Athey, proprietor of the *Eagle* hotel, was put on the stand. She said she remembered of Hackman's coming to the hotel. He staid one week and part of another. She was acquainted somewhat with Hackman and has known Myers for the past two years. Myers stayed at the hotel when he was in the city, but never registered. *Mr. Mills* gave the witness the register of the Eagle hotel and she testified that Hackman registered at the hotel on Feb 19. At the head of each day there is a fancy date line. The witness testified *that the headings from* March 2 to 9 inclusive were done by Myers also on March 14. A horse trainer named Warren stopped at the hotel about March 2. The witness remembered that her mother was called away on Thursday of that week. Myers was at the hotel on Friday and Saturday. Witness was sure of this because two women were there from Champaign. She remembered of hearing Hackman and Myers talking something about going in the country. Hackman went once and came back and then went again and never came back. Myers was at the hotel for some time after.

The cross examination was conducted by Attorney Nelson. The witness said she saw Myers make some of the headings but could not be positive about those she did not see him write. She said that *flashy manner* in which the women *from* Champaign were dressed attracted the attention of every one. It was this that caused her to remember the time and not any action on the part of Myers toward the women.

Mr. Mills introduced as evidence the heading in the hotel register from March 2 to 9, 15 to 28, March 29 and April 13 Also the entire name of August Hackman on February 19, and on February 26, the entry of $4 paid by Hackman for board.

Samuel L. Fielding, a carpenter, testified that he worked on the Morehouse & Wells building. At this time he became acquainted with Joe Myers, who was also working on the building. Myers had a hammer among other tools and the witness occasionally used it. He remembered it had an imperfect place on the handle of the hammer. Mr. Mills handed the witness the hammer which was found at the river. The witness said there was *nothing peculiar about it further than* the broken place in the handle.

The cross examination was conducted by Attorney Redmon. The witness said he began work on the Morehouse & Wells building on January 14. Myers worked with him but nobody else. There were about a dozen men working on the same floor at the same time. Witness very seldom used other workmens' hammers. He remembered picking up Myer's hammer twice and looked at the broken place but once. He was not sure but what he used other hammers while he was working on the buildign. He never recalled the fact that there was a rough place in the handle until a hammer was showed to him by Mr. Mills. On being questioned closely he said he didn't positively know the hammer now. The witness worked on the building until Feb. 24.

Ed Smith, a farmer, testified that he lives on a farm east of Decatur near Long Creek. *Myers helped him build a barn a* year ago last summer and he was well acquainted with him. Myers came to his farm about the last of February or first of March. He was in company with another man, a German, who was introduced as being from Staunton, Ill. Myers was to come back in a few days and do work. The German wanted work but witness had nothing for him to do. He *wanted to work for his board and said in* the presence of Myers that he had money to pay his board but would rather work for it. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock on a Monday that this occurred. The witness never saw the German again. Myers did not come back to do the work until the 24th of March. On the Saturday before Myers sent his tools out by other parties. He worked from Tuesday *till Friday evening when witness went to* Long Creek with Myers. The charges for work were $4.75 and the witness had a bill changed at *Long Creek* and gave Myers the money.

The cross examination by Mr. Nelson did not bring out anything different.

Charles Souders testified that he had been following the carpenter business for seven years. He helped build a barn for Bering Burrows two years ago at Dalton City. He had two hammers with him when he did the work. Before this while working at the Warren street school he bought two new handles. He got them cheap because one was defective and this one he put in one of the hammers. He took the hammers with him when he worked for Burrows. Myers worked for Burrows also. He didn't have a claw hammer and the witness when he finished his work left with Myers a carpenter's square and the hammer with a defective handle. *Besides the defect in the handle* there was a chip out of the pole of the hammer. Mr. Mills showed the witness the hammer and Souder said it had the same defects as the one he gave Myers. On the evening of Joe's arrest the witness was working with a carpenter named Gustin. He noticed a hammer with a chipped handle and at once thought it was the one he had let Myers have but on looking closely found it was not his but belonged to Mr. Gustin. This happened before it was known Myers was suspected and before anything had come up to cause him to remember about the hammer.

In the cross examination Mr. Redmon questioned the witness in regard to the hammer; Souders said that Gustin had a hammer with defects similar to his. He told Gustin that there was a notch filed in the eye of one of the two hammers mentioned before in the direct examination The witness said he had filed a small notch in one of his two hammers but he didn't remember which.

Jim Myers testified that he knew Joe Myers but was not related to him. On March 24 or 25 he was working on a ditch near the railroad at the Antioch church Joe Myers passed on the railroad and the witness talked with him but saw no one with him.

At noon court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

When court convened again this afternoon the room was crowded. Marshal Mason was the first witness to testify and he was on the stand for more than an hour. He told the whole story of the affair over again. He spoke of the finding of the body of Hackman, the conversations held by the officers with Myers, the arrest, the finding of the watch and its connection with Myers and gave the stories told him by Gigham and Athey in regard to the watch. It was all about the same as was heard before and for that reason was uninteresting but the people stayed in the court room and listened to every word that was said. Amos Imboden will also testify this afternoon about the watch. Among one of the most important witnesses who is yet to give testimony is Dr. Will Barnes. He has the skull of Hackman and the prosecution will endeavor to show that the *fracture was made by an instrument such as the hammer which was found.*

From the Daily of Friday.

The Myers murder case in the circuit court came to the most interesting point this morning. The prosecution has about finished their case but as two witnesses had not yet appeared the defense began introducing their evidence this morning. The testimony in the early part of the morning was rather dull but a touching scene took place when Dr. Will Barnes took the stand and exhibited the skull of Hackman, the murdered man. Mrs. Shaper, Hackman's sister, cried bitterly on seeing the skull. Mrs. Menthrop, the woman whose husband Hackman had worked *for*, also wept and this added to the general commotion. The court room was crowded at the time and nearly everyone rose from their seats and tried to get a better view. The bailiff called the spectators to order but the woman whose brother was murdered continued to sob while the testimony was given. Mr. Mills took the skull and pointed to the different fractures. On the top of the head was one round hole and in front over the nose was another round fracture. The base of the skull was also badly broken. Mr Mills took the hammer which was found on the river bank and placed it on the skull, showing how well it fit the broken places. Dr. Barnes testified that he thought the fractures had been produced by a hammer or some such similar instrument. The attorneys for the defense took the skull and examined it closely asking the doctor questions *in regard* to it. The skull was finally introduced as evidence and was handed to the jury for examination. It went from hand to hand. Mr. Mills' desk was covered with articles of a different character, all of which were introduced as evidence. There was the hammer, the pieces of Hackman's clothing, the watch, the pawn ticket, a telegram, a receipt and several other things were all given to the jury.

Mr. Mills had a surprise arranged which was not expected. The defense examined a witness to show that the hammer which Souders left with Myers was the one with the hole in the handle and not the one which Mr. Mills had shown The prosecuting attorney sent out of the court room in a mysterious manner when he was cross examining the witness and after a few minutes produced the other hammer with the hole in the handle, which he claims was the one which Souders kept and afterward traded to another man.

Myers himself listened with great interest to all that took place. He does not seem to be particularly nervous. In speaking to his friends this morning he expressed himself as having no fears as to the outcome of the trial. He says he does not expect to receive a very bad sentence. Whatever may be his thought the man has undoubtedly exhibited great coolness.

Thursday, Oct. 1—Afternoon.

The greater part of yesterday afternoon was taken up by the examination of Marshal Mason. The substance of his testimony was given in yesterday's paper. The cross examination lasted over an hour, the defense questioning the witness on the most minute details.

Sheriff Nicholson was the next witness. He accompanied Marshal Mason on both trips to the country to see Myers. The sheriff corroborated the evidence of the marshal. Attorney Redmon for the *defense cross questioned* the witness closely and they had a long discussion over the point as to whether the sheriff had instructed his turnkey not to admit anyone to see Myers.

Henry Stewart testified that he saw Myers the last Saturday night in February in McNally's saloon on Park street and the two played pool together. Myers talked of playing a game of pool with a man for $10 a side. Myers said he had no money but would have some when the game was called. The witness said that he knew Myers gambled and that he met him in Cain's gambling room and Myers said that he had lost $60.

John Wolfington, bartender in McNally's saloon testified to the offer of Myers to play a game of pool for $10. Myers did not show for the game but he came in later and paid a bar bill of 60 cents, tendering in payment a $20-bill which he said he had won playing craps. The witness said Myers had some more money in his pocket when he took out the $20-bill.

Friday, Oct. 2—Forenoon.

The first witness examined this morning was *Harry Sunderland*, known as Gigham. He gave the details of the trip with Athey to Terre Haute and testified that at no time did he ever sell a watch to Joe Myers.

The witness was cross examined by Attorney Redmon. He asked him if he told Athey yesterday that *Myers was nothing* more than a dog to him and he would give him the worst of it. The witness admitted that he had said this.

Bob Athey was put on the stand again and testified that he got a piece of paper at the police headquarters at Terre Haute showing that they had stayed in jail at that place.

Police Officer Amos Imboden next testified that he went to the place where the body was found about a week or ten days after. He was detailed by Marshal Mason to look for Hackman's watch. He was given the number of the watch and searched among the jewelry stores. At White's pawn shop the witness found the watch which contained the numbers corresponding to those in Hackman's timepiece. The witness then identified a watch which Mr. Mills showed him as being the same one he found at White's. The witness further testified that he was with Nicholson and Mason when Myers was arrested. The party was in a two seated rig. Myers and Mason were on the back seat. The witness turned round in his seat when the place where the body was found was passed and mentioned the fact. Myers did not look toward the place. The witness said he went to the place where the body was found five or six days after the finding of the watch to look for Hackman's hat and saw that the leaves which had covered the body had been burned. The witness took some measurements from the stump where the body was found. To the I., D. & W. tracks it is 500 feet, west to a fence it is 339 feet, to the house it is 880 feet. The house could not be seen from the stump. The brush has been cleared away since last spring. The witness produced a map which showed the measurements he and made. In being cross examined by Attorney Nelson the witness and lawyer disagreed, as to whether the I., D. & W tracks run east and west or north and south. The judge said it would be better to put the map on the floor and explain it in that manner. Imboden and the attorney both talked at the same time but they finally agreed on the directions of the map. Attorney Nelson questioned the witness in regard to the trip home when Myers was arrested.

Sheriff Nicholson was called back to the stand and testified as to the road to Long Creek.

Ed Litchenberger, a railroad man, testified that he and Mat Draper played pool in McNally's saloon on a Saturday evening in the last of February. Myers was there and wanted to play Draper a game of pool for $10 a side. The witness was backing Draper but Myers didn't have the money and it was agreed to play on Monday but Myers didn't show up.

In the cross examination the witness was asked if he had been laid off by the railroad company during the latter part of February, but he couldn't remember. He was laid off for three or four days but he couldn't fix the date, but thought it was the last days of the month.

Dr. Will Barnes testified that he had been a practicing physician for the past ten years. He went to Staunton, Ill., last Tuesday, had the body of Hackman disinterred and removed the skull. The witness produced the skull and showed where it had been broken. There is a fracture on the top a little to one side. It is round and the shape of the hammer. There is another similar fracture at the top of the nose and the base of the skull is badly broken. Mr. Mills asked the witness to tell about these fractures and then Mr. Redmon cross examined him. In re-direct examination the witness said that the fractures were undoubtedly caused by a blow from a hammer or some such instrument and he was of the opinion that such a blow would cause death. On being cross examined the witness said that the fractures might have been produced by some other instrument besides a hammer but it must have been something similar. Mr. Redmon asked if it might not have been done with a coupling pin, but the witness thought not. He said the blows probably made the man bleed at the nose and mouth but not necessarily. Mr. Mills then introduced as evidence in the case the different articles, the skull, hammer, pocketbook, watch, pieces of Hackman's clothing and a knife and the telegram received by Mrs. Athey calling her from the city. Mr. Mills also introduced a receipt which Mr. Athey received for rent showing the dates on which he paid to his landlord the money paid him by Hackman for board.

The Defense.

There were yet two witnesses for the prosecution. Clarkson had not been found and Warren, the man who had once testified, got out of town and an officer was sent to Springfield for him. As he had not yet arrived home the attorneys for the defense began their case. Myers and his lawyers left the court room and held a consultation. On returning they called the following witnesses: Addison Snyder, W. W. Connard, W. P. Price, John Athey, John Gustin, A. Parlier, Levi Athey, Bob Athey, Robert Myers, Ed Smith, John Rucker, Wm. Sheets, Jake Alberts, Andrew Morrison, Nora Athey, Bering Burrows, Albert Showers, Peter Shutter, John Hunter, W. N. Andrews, L. R. Cain, William W. Yungs, Smith Yungs, George McDonald, Sam Davis.

A. Parlier was the first witness examined by the defense. He testified that he worked with Myers on the Burrows barn. Souders left a hammer with a hole in the handle. Myers borrowed a brace and bit and witness saw Myers bore the hole in the handle. The hammer which has figured so much in the case was shown to the witness and he said he was sure it was not the same handle. The witness said he had worked with Myers and the latter most always used a hatchet instead of a hammer.

In the cross examination the witness said Souders worked on the barn four or five days and took all his tools except the hammer. Souders never went back that he knew of. He was sure Souders didn't take the hammer and the hole was bored after he left. Witness didn't know what Myers did with his tools but the hammer remained there as long as the witness was working on the barn. The hole in the handle of the hammer was one-fourth or one-eighth of an inch. At this point Mr. Mills produced another hammer and the witness said it looked like the one Myers had, but could not say for certain. Mr. Mills asked him if he did not know that the hammer with the hole in the handle was the one Souders took with him, but the witness said he was not certain.

Addison Snyder, of Monticello, testified that while he kept a second hand store in this city Myers did some painting for him on Sunday, March 1, 1896. The witness produced his cash book showing where he had paid Myers $1 for the work on Tuesday, March 3. In the cross examination the witness said he could not fix the exact time he paid the money. It might have been in the forenoon shortly before 9 o'clock.

W. P. Price was examined. He testified that the stump was 618 feet from the house, the nearest point on the railroad northeast of the stump was about thirty rods. The stump can be seen from the house and there has been no clearing of underbrush this year. At noon court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

There was even a larger crowd in the court room this afternoon than there was this morning. The lawyers for the defense continued to introduce testimony. W. W. Connard and a farmer named Hunter, both living in the vicinity of the place where the body of Hackman was found, testified as to the location of the place. The examination of witnesses will probably last until tomorrow evening and the prospects are that the case will not go to the jury until Monday.

From the Daily of Saturday.

The Myers murder trial in the circuit court is drawing to a close. This morning the prisoner was put on the stand to testify. *He gave* about the same story that he told to the police, still claiming that he bought the watch from Gigham in the saloon on East Main street. The pocketbook which was found on his person when arrested he claims he brought from Pennsylvania. He says he never owned a hammer and that the one Souders left with him at *Dalton City* had a hole in the handle. Myers didn't seem to be very much excited when he testified He spoke in a rather low tone of voice but was apparently perfectly cool. He was closely cross-questioned by Mr. Mills for about an hour this morning and again this afternoon he went through the ordeal. Myers was not very certain about money affairs He couldn't remember as to amounts. When questioned closely by Mr Mills he would say he "didn't remember" or "might have done so." When asked if he had lied about different matters he confessed frankly that he had lied. Myers made a good witness considering his position in the case.

Friday, Oct. 2—Afternoon.

The attorneys for the defense continued with their examination of witnesses yesterday afternoon. James Myers testified that he saw Myers on the highway on the first day of March in company with some other man and that the two separated, Myers going east and the other man south. John Athey testified that he had borrowed $10 from Hackman on February 27, and that it was all the money Hackman had. Several witnesses were brought up to describe the vicinity of the place where Hackman's body was found. Bering Burrows, who lives on his farm near Long Creek, testified that Myers had worked for him and gave evidence of his good character. He never knew him to have a hammer. The following witnesses then testified that as far as they knew Myers had a good character. John Rucker, William Sheets, Ed Smith, George McDonald, William Winnings, John Winnings and A. C. Davis. On the cross examination the witnesses said that Myers might have been a bad man and they not knowing it. Nora Athey testified as to the police officers coming to the Eagle hotel and hunting in Myers' trunk for bloody clothes.

John Gustin, a carpenter, was put on the stand. He told the story about Souders taking his hammer for the one Myers was supposed to have. Attorney Redmon then produced a third hammer and it was found that the marks on it were the same as on the hammer which was found at the river and supposed to have been in Myers' possession. This are three hammers which have been introduced in the case. Deputy Holmes returned from Springfield with Newton Warren and he was called to the stand by the prosecution. He testified to meeting Myers and Hackman at the Athey hotel on the first of March.

Saturday, Oct. 3—Forenoon.

This morning Newton Warren was put on the stand to continue his testimony. There was nothing of special interest in the evidence he gave. In the cross examination he was not sure whether or not he told Hackman he could get work at Bering Burrows' farm.

Attorney W. N. Andrews then testified that Mrs. Menthrop in the preliminary examination did not recognize the picture on the pocketbook.

George Showers, a German, testified that he came here from Pennsylvania in company with his brother and Joe Myers. He testified that the pocketbook belonged to Myers and brought it here with him. In the cross examination he was not certain about the picture on the book.

Albert Showers, a brother to George, gave substantially the same testimony. He came from Pennsylvania with George and Myers He saw Hackman's pocketbook before he started. He had it in his hand and wanted to trade with Hackman. There was a fox head on the book but the witness didn't remembered this except from having seen it since he came to Decatur. He didn't remember whether any reading was on it nor did he remember how many pockets there were in the book.

Peter Shutter next testified that he was a former living near Long Creek. Myers had been to his house a number of times. Witness had seen Myers have a pocketbook and said it resembled the one found on Myers which Attorney Redmon showed him. In the cross examination the witness said he didn't know when or where he saw Myers have the pocketbook.

Joe Myers Tells His Story.

Joseph W. Myers, the prisoner, testified hat he was a married man and had a wife and children in Pennsylvania. George and Albert Showers came west with him. Lived most of the time near Long Creek. Is a carpenter by trade Worked for Ed Smith, Sam Davis and others doing carpenter work for them. When not at Long Creek lived in Decatur. Stayed most of the time at the Athey hotel last winter. Worked at Morehouse & Wells among other places in the city last winter. Got 28 cents per hour, working eight hours per day. While boarding at Athey's hotel met a young German, August Hackman. He was in the city about two weeks. Didn't form any intimate acquaintance. He was looking for work on the railroad. Witness went with Hackman to the round house as the latter wanted to find work. This was the only time witness went with Hackman to find work on the railroad. Hackman did not find employment and decided do farm work Asked the witness to if he knew any farmers. Witness went to the country and Hackman asked him to be allowed to go the next time. The two went out together and saw Ed Smith. Went out the East Wood street road and followed the gravel road to the first railroad crossing; went to Burrows' and Sam Davis' farms. Went out with Hackman a second time The witness could not fix the dates of either trips but it was in the last week of *February* or first of March. Hackman was not asked to go the second time but went of his own accord. Went by way of the wagon road and took the railroad east of Henry Colter's farm. Witness went to Sam Davis' farm, Hackman leaving to go to the Burrows farm. This was the last the witness saw of Hackman Witness rode to town with a stranger and treated him for the ride. Played pool and had some more drinks. The witness heard of the finding of Hackman's body. While working on the Sheets barn Marshal Mason and the sheriff called upon him. In the conversation he told the officers of his meeting with Hackman and their association. He told them the last time he saw Myers was when they separated on the railroad. When the witness and Hackman separated the arrangement was that they were to meet again but Hackman didn't come. When he returned to the hotel some one asked him where Hackman was and the witness said he thought Hackman must have gotten work. The second time the officers came they spoke of the work on the barn and said they wanted the witness to come to town. Nothing was said of Hackman excepting when they passed a grove and then Officer Imboden said it was the place where Hackman's body was found. The witness looked and asked the question, "Where?" When arriving in town they went to the city marshal's office. He was questioned about the watch and repeatedly said he bought it before he went to the country and then they made him say he didn't buy it till he came back from the country.

The witness said he received a time order for $44.10 for township work which was payable on the first of March. Also got money for working at Morehouse & Wells, won $14 in a crap game in Cain's gambling room. The man who was running the game gave him a check and the witness cashed this. This was in the Last days of February. Witness told officers only of getting $4 50 from Ed Smith.

Before they told him they had found the watch the witness told them he had bought a watch and pawned it. Told where he pawned the watch. At this point in his testimony the witness was shown the pawn ticket and he identified his writing He said he told Mason he bought the watch from Gigham in a saloon west of Griswold's hardware store He had been drinking when he bought the watch The watch was offered for sale and the witness offered one dollar for it. The seller refused at first but afterward accepted the offer. A second conversation in the police headquarters was held when Nicholson, Mason and Williamson were present. The witness said that since he was in Illinois he was never the owner of a hammer. When he was working for Burrows at Dalton City Souders left a hammer because he didn't have one. The witness bored a hole in the handle of the hammer so that a string could be put in it and it could be hung up. Witness did not take the hammer away with him and had not seen the hammer since then Mr. Redmon showed Myers hammer No. 1 which was found at the river, and he said it was like the one he had but the handle was not the same. He had used a hammer very little since he was at Dalton. At the Morehouse & Wells building he used another man's hammer but had a hatchet which he used most of the time.

The witness testified that he had a pocketbook in Pennsylvania and brought it with him to Illinois. It was the same that was found in his pocket when he was arrested. On the first trip to the country he went on Wood street till he came to the gravel road. The witness in answer to a question said he did not kill August Hackman. Witness remembered of making a bet to play pool. Litchenberger wanted to bet the witness $10 that Draper could beat Baker. Didn't remember whether he had the money or not. A week after had a conversation with the same men about the game. The witness said he never showed a twenty-dollar bill in a saloon. He played cards once or twice with Hackman at the Athey hotel, they played peanocle. Never drank beer with him. The witness remembered of *some women from Champaign* being at the hotel but he did not speak to them nor did he have any improper relations with them. He played cards with Nora Athey that day. He remembered of paying Athey $10 on his hotel bill but did not remember just where he got the money. He wore the same clothes all the time when he went to the country.

The witness was cross examined by Attorney *Mills. He* testified that when he was arrested he had a purse besides a pocketbook, and carried money in both. He said he had been in Illinois about two years and two or three weeks after his arrival he always made his headquarters at the Athey house. The witness was questioned in regard to his meeting with Hackman and the roads to Long Creek. The first trip was made after he quit work at *Morehouse & Wells.* Mr. Mills questioned the witness closely as to the dates of the trip to the country, particularly as to whether he walked on the wagon road or railroad He didn't remember of hearing Hackman say he would work for his board. Mr. Mills questioned the witness closely asking him questions about every detail. The witness said on the last trip when he separated with Hackman he told him to come down the road and meet him. Myers said that when he talked with the officers he told them he arranged to meet Hackman at Smith's house. At noon court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The cross examination of Joe Myers by Attorney Mills was continued this afternoon. The witness said that after he left Hackman he went to the *Davis* house and stayed there about fifteen minutes. The stranger he rode in town with was on the road near the Davis place. He asked to ride to town with him. The witness thought he had seen the man at Casner but has not seen him since. The witness saw the Rucker boys when he was coming to town and called to them. He came to town in a top buggy with a dark colored horse. He thought the man was from La Place or Casner. When they got to town they went to Snell's wagon yard and to Joe Wisen's saloon. He learned the name of the stranger but had forgotten it. After leaving the witness said he went to the East Main street saloon and played pool. He thought he got the watch that evening. He said he knew Gigham when he saw him but claimed he didn't know him very well. It was daylight when he bought the watch from Gigham for $1. The witness gave the details of the purchase at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the evidence in the case was all in and court adjourned until Monday when the arguments will be given.

THE STATE FAIR.

Another Big Crowd at the Grounds—Some of the Awards.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Decatur had another large delegation at the state fair Friday and today. Decatur has done her part toward swelling the receipts. Yesterday was Springfield Day, but owing to the rain early in the morning the attendance fell short of expectations, but it reached 20,000, with a sufficient number of paid admissions to swell the day's gate receipts to $7000. After 10 o'clock the day was perfect. Much interest was taken in the awards on county exhibits of grasses, cereals, and other products of the farm and garden.

The awards were as follows:

For Northern Division—First premium, Stephenson; second, Knox; third, McHenry.

Central Division—First, Hancock county; second, Sangamon; third, Morgan.

Southern Division—First, St. Clair.

The first premium in each case was $250, second $150, third, $100.

There has been unparalleled record of police vigilance. During the entire week not a single robbery has been reported, and there has not been a fight or a disturbance on the grounds. Before the fair opened the local police jailed a large number of suspicious characters, and at the fair grounds thirty Chicago policemen, many of them detectives familiar with the fraternity of crooks, have been on duty. There have also been special officers from other towns in Illinois. All this has caused the pickpocket to seek less dangerous fields.

Another straw vote was taken at Machinery hall. It resulted: McKinley 1472, Bryan 650. The voting has been going on all week and yesterday the free silver men worked hard to snow the gold men under. The figures for the week are: McKinley 3390, Bryan 1588.

Campbell Will Support Bryan.

Washington, Oct. 3.—James E. Campbell, of Ohio, is in the city and says he will vote for Bryan and may make a few speeches in Ohio in his support. He may also speak in Indiana and West Virginia.

Voted Against Women Delegates.

Freeport, Ill., Oct 3.—The Rock river conference of the Methodist church voted against admitting women to the general conference.

WANT IN FLORIDA.

Later Investigations as to the Recent Storm Show Great Destruction.

WHOLE COUNTIES MADE DESOLATE.

Inhabitants Starving in Levy and Lafayette Counties—Towns of Yulee and Mayo Blown Away—Whole Counties Storm Swept.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 3.—The big storm left the people of the western part of Alachua and Levy and the eastern part of Lafayette counties without food. The cotton is destroyed and they have no resources. People who have visited them earnestly advocate a special session of the legislature to provide for them. In western Alachua county thousands of people lived, most of them are well-to-do farmers. All their homes are destroyed, together with their winter's provisions. Yule, a town of 300 inhabitants is literally gone. Not a store remains. In some parts buildings were carried three miles. Dress goods have been found five miles away. The people gathered what lumber they could find and made a shelter for the women and children, who number one hundred. Food is nearly gone. Nearly every house in Lafayette county is destroyed. Nothing is left of Mayo, the county seat. East of the Suawnee river the loss to the phosphate plants is half a million, and the cedar forests of Lafayette county are lost. Stock has been killed by the hundreds. All the crops have been destroyed. Hundreds of people have no homes and nothing to eat. The turpentine men on either side of the Suwanee river are financially ruined and 200 employes are made idle. Most of the laborers must live on charity till they can find something to do. Citizens have appointed committees at various points to solicit aid for the sufferers. Contributions from other states will certainly be required.

DEATH OF A YOUNG WIFE.

Mrs. Charles E. Rogers Called Away—A Very Sad Case.

From the Daily of Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs Charles E. Rogers, who have been residents of Decatur about six weeks were married last July at Boston, Mass. The couple came to Decatur where Mr. Rogers entered upon his duties as a teacher in Brown's Business college. They engaged apartments at the home of George E. Knight, 605 West William street A short time ago Mrs. Rogers was prostrated by an attack of typhoid malaria, and this forenoon at 9:15 o'clock after an illness of ten days, she passed away in death at the age of 24 years, leaving her loving and devoted young husband inconsolable, nearly crazed with grief, while the hearts of all neighbors and friends are deeply touched with sorrow and sympathy.

The mother of the deceased resides at Bridgeport, Conn., from which city this afternoon will arrive a sister, Mrs. Wallace Plumb. Upon her arrival the time and place of the funeral will be *arranged.* Mrs. Rogers was a member of the Episcopal church and during her short residence in the city had formed many very pleasant acquaintances. All will be shocked to learn of her untimely death and Mr. Rogers in his great and sudden bereavement will have the sympathy of everybody.

Sales of Real Estate.

Robert B. Montgomery to August L. Meino, lot 10 in block 1 in Montgomery & Shull's second addition, $600.

Heirs of George W. Mumaugh to Amanda Trummel, lot 3 in block 2 in Maroa, $200.

William Gibson to Oliver Gibson, tract in 15, 16, 2 east, $1.

J. W. Sanders to Jesse J. Freer, north half of lot 1 in block 1 in May Bros. & Traver's subdivision, $600.

H. F. May et al to James W. Sanders, same lot as above $1500.

Wm. H. Howsman to Charley Ash, tract of land in 3, 16, 1 east, $1.

Coming to America.

New York, Oct. 3.—Cablegrams have been received by friends of P. J. P. Tynan, stating that he has been released from prison at Boulogne, France, and is now on his way to this country. John Kearney's wife also received a cable from her husband at Rotterdam, saying he was about to start for New York. It is expected that other suspects connected with the alleged dynamite plot will be released Monday.

Busy Day at Canton.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 3.—At noon Major McKinley addressed the employes of the Star Tin Plate company and McIntosh Hemphill & Co., Pittsburg.

He next addressed the railroad men in the employ of the Pittsburg & Western road then came the farmers, miners, laborers, tinmakers, wool growers, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a party of unusual proportions.

Decree Confirmed.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Judge Acheson in the United States court confirmed the decree of the sale of the property of the Reading railroad and the coal and iron companies under foreclosure.

Arch-Bishop Martinelli Arrives.

New York, Oct. 3.—Archbishop Martinelli, successor to Cardinal Satolli as papal representative in the United States, arrived by steamer today.

Cleveland.

Buzzard's Bay, Oct. 3.—It is reported that the president and family will leave Gray Gables next week.

The cordage factory at Champaign which burned a year ago, is likely to be rebuilt.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

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Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois, as second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY . . . Ohio

For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART . . . New Jersey

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor . . . John R. Tanner
Lieutenant Governor . . . W. A. Northcott
Secretary of State . . . J. A. Rose
Auditor . . . J. R. McCullough
Treasurer . . . Henry L. Hertz
Attorney General . . . E. C. Akin
University Trustees—F. M. McKay, Chicago, T. J. Sinich, Champaign, Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, Jacksonville.

Clerks.

Clerk of the Northern Grand Division, Supreme Court . . . Chris Mamer
Clerk of the Central Grand Division, Supreme Court . . . A. A. Cadwallader
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division, Supreme Court . . . R. E. Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court . . . C. C. Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court . . . W. C. Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Appellate Court . . . M. Emerson

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

15th District.

For Congress . . . JAMES A. CONNOLLY
For Member State of Board Equalization . . . THOMAS N. CRAVITT
For Elector . . . H. N. SCHUYLER

REPRESENTATIVES.

W. G. Cochran . . . Moultrie County
James E. Sharrock . . . Christian County

COUNTY TICKET.

For States Attorney . . . Isaac R. Mills
For Circuit Clerk . . . David L. Foster
For Coroner . . . Jesse E. Benduro
For Surveyor . . . George V. Loving

WANTED—Work by millions of unemployed Americans, thrown out of employment by millions of workmen in other countries, whose product comes here under the Wilson bill, and who buy what they eat from farmers from their own countries, and what they wear and use in furnishing their homes from foreign merchants. These American workmen are out of work, and many of them out of money, too. With the McKinley times of 1892 back again, employment is guaranteed. But they want work now, and want it badly. Payment in any money of the United States government today, silver, paper, or gold, 100 cents to every dollar, will be entirely satisfactory.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

Voters should not be deceived. the Demopopulists have abandoned all hope of electing Bryan. Nothing is being done in that direction but they are doing what they can to elect members of congress and members of the legislature who will vote for Populist United States senators.

The Demopopulists complain that the sound money people are raveling in campaign funds. Well, assuming that that is true, it only argues that there are men who are willing to contribute money to a cause which is to prevent men who are misled by demagogues from voting calamity upon themselves.

In an Indiana town Bryan was driven across Silver Creek through Silver street to Silver Grain where he made a speech. In November this may be paraphrased so as to read: As the result of Bryan's speeches the American people led him from Salt Grove along Salt street and sent him up Salt Creek where he did not make a speech.

It is strange that Secretary Hinrichsen, who is supposed to be secretary of state, acting for all the people, can admit to the official ballot the "Prohibition" ticket, and the "National Prohibition" ticket and discovers no danger in that of confusing voters, while he conspires to keep the "National Democratic" ticket off the ballot because, as he says, he fears it will confuse some voters.

McKinley's speeches are full of patriotism. He invites his audiences to more faith in our institutions and more devotion to the government of the people. Bryan's speeches logically invite men to rebellion against their own government because he is continually crying to agitate the people into a belief that their worst enemy is the government. This is the difference.

General O. O. Howard lost his arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, Sickles lost his leg in the peach orchard at the battle of Gettysburg and Corporal Tanner lost both his legs at the second battle of Bull Run. They were all willing to lay down their lives for their country for the benefit of others and of course are unwilling to see their country disgraced by repudiation and the honor of its citizens compromised by an attempt to pay honest obligations in 50-cent dollars.

Four weeks from today between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. the people of this nation will determine whether the government shall be honest or dishonest; whether it shall encourage honesty or aid the citizen in defrauding his creditors and thus discourage dishonesty; whether the blood which was shed to make the government what it is shall be dishonored by men who have no higher motive in coining their dollars than to pay an honest debt with 50 cent dollars; no higher motive than to follow Altgeld in his attack upon the prerogatives of the federal government and the courts; whether an aggregation of men calling themselves a party, that declines by its delineation to its support the individual political frauds and political incendiaries of anarchy and socialism heretofore scattered about in third parties; in short whether this government is to endure or whether political parties are to be supported, which, when they have run out of available principles, are willing to cripple the government in order to get into power.

Bryan and the Federal Judges

New York Sun: A speaker who lacks the courage to lie will often accomplish the same purpose by suggesting that which he knows to be false in fact. This process is what lawyers are accustomed to denominate by the Latin term suggestio falsi. Mr. Bryan availed himself of it on Tuesday night at Tammany hall.

On that occasion he declared that there was nothing in the Chicago platform "that assails the integrity or questions the honesty of the supreme court of the United States."

By this he plainly means to have his audience understand that he himself had not questioned the integrity of the supreme court, and that he was misrepresented by those who accused him of hostility to that great tribunal.

His suggestion in this respect was false, and unless he has lost his memory he knows that it was false.

Writing in the Omaha paper with which he was connected not very long since, he asserted that the members of the supreme court could not "escape the influence which is brought to bear upon them through their association with men violently opposed to the income tax for personal reasons."

That is to say, Mr. Bryan declared that the judges of the supreme court were influenced in passing upon the constitutionality of the income tax by considerations of a personal nature, having nothing to do with the merits of the case. Judges that could thus be influenced would plainly be unfit for their places. If Mr. Bryan's language was not an assault upon the integrity of the supreme court, what was it?"

Again he wrote: "Plutocracy is intrenched behind our judicial system."

Was this a compliment, or an arraignment of the federal judiciary generally as dishonest?"

It is pitiable and contemptible to find a presidential candidate endeavoring thus to deceive the public in regard to his own position concerning one of the most important issues of the campaign.

McKinley the Statesman, Bryan the Demagogue

The Chicago Tribune: Bryan sneers at McKinley for stating that "it is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work," and asserts that what is needed is "more money"—more things called dollars, whether they are worth a dollar he deems immaterial.

The statement which is scoffed at is that of a statesman, while the scoffer talks like an ignoramus and a demagogue. It is true that there is less money now in circulation—in use—than there was two years ago, though there is just as much money in the country.

Why is there less in use? Because money is an instrument for transacting business with. When less business is doing, when the volume of exchanges is reduced, fewer of those instruments called dollars are needed, and those which are superfluous for the time being cease to circulate.

Why has the amount of business done decreased during the last two years? Solely because of Bryanism. He and his party have been contending for a debasement of the currency. That has kept men from using their money productively. They have deemed it unwise to invest in new enterprises which free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would destroy or make unprofitable.

They have been unwilling to loan their money when there was a possibility of their getting only one-half of it back. They have hesitated about selling goods on time when they might receive for those goods only half the cost of manufacture.

The "captains of industry," who are in the habit of borrowing money to use in their various undertakings, have felt no desire to spread in full sail when there was a possibility of free coinage and a panic. They have taken in sail, and are using much less money than they did.

If there were twice as much money in the country as there is the state of affairs would not be better. There would be no more money in circulation than now, for there would be no present use for more. The volume of business transacted would not require more. The owners of the superfluous money, being afraid to make use of it for fear of loss, would keep it out of circulation.

Fewer looms are being run now than a year ago. But there would be no more cloth woven at this time if more looms were built and set up. What is needed is to set at work the looms now idle, and that cannot be done as long as the manufacturer sees a possible panic ahead of him.

There is no need of more money to restore prosperity, and least of all is there need of the 50-cent stuff which Bryan calls money. There is an abundance of money which will be put at work the moment it is known that Bryan and his robber gang are defeated and the money is to remain as valuable as it is now.

Would Bryan Mean Free Silver?

It is a serious question, and one which few free silver people are considering, whether the election of Bryan and a Demopopulist congress would mean free silver or free shinplasters. We have in circulation among the people $346,000,000 in United States notes or greenbacks, and $125,000,000 in Sherman treasury notes, both of which are redeemable, upon presentation, in coin, $211,000,000 in national bank notes, redeemable in United States notes, $354,000,000 in silver certificates which represent silver dollars deposited for the benefit of the holders of the certificates. Outside of the silver dollars represented by these certificates about $56,000,000 silver dollars are in circulation and about 50,000,000 silver dollars are in the treasury. Under the gold standard the government by its gold reserve, which is aims to keep at $100,000,000 protects and keeps at par in purchasing and debt paying power all this volume of paper money as well as the fiat of 47 cents in the silver dollar which has been created in the decline of the commercial value of silver. These in brief are the conditions which would confront the election of Mr. Bryan upon a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver dollars worth only 50 cents in gold.

In the event of his election, to protect themselves against the depreciation of the treasury notes and greenbacks, every holder who is in a position to do so, would at once present them for redemption, and in a very short time the gold reserve would disappear. The secretary of the treasury would be in no position to redeem these notes in silver as the government has at most not more than 50,000,000 silver dollars on hand which would be only a drop in the bucket as against 471,000,000 dollars of paper redeemable in coin in the hands of the people. Concurrently with the wiping out of the gold reserve the $600,000,000 in gold in circulation would disappear and none would come into the public treasury, and when the reserve was gone gold would at once go to a premium or rather we would be on a silver basis—that dollar worth only 53 cents. Every paper dollar, every silver certificate, every bank note, would at once depreciate in the pockets of the holder to the value of the silver dollar. This would be the condition when Mr. Bryan and his congress came into power. They could not meet this contraction in the volume and value of our money through the coinage of silver in the mints. They could borrow no gold, and they would be forced to issue more paper money, on the Populist plan. This paper would at once depreciate and send the 53 cent silver dollar to a premium, and it would disappear from circulation. This would mean the issue of more paper money and its further depreciation which would end all hope of coining silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 for the people, as the silver bullion owner, if he had silver dollars coined, would not pay them out to the people as against a cheaper paper dollar.

This has happened once before in the history of the country, as the result of the war. No gold or silver circulated among the people from 1862 to 1877 and yet during that period 533,000,000 dollars of gold and 100,000,000 of silver were coined for the bullion owners. We had, during that period, the free coinage of gold and silver and the people had neither gold nor silver. If Bryan is elected we will have the same condition of things with no excuse for it, such as war, and consequently would have the sympathy of no other nation to help us out, as was the case in the first instance, as a promise of honesty, under such circumstances, would impress nobody as coming from an honest purpose. If voters want such a condition as that they should vote for Bryan. If not then he and his Populist gang should be overwhelmed at the polls by the people.

The True Story.

The man who tells the true story as it ought to be told, in its simplicity, of the way to restore prosperity is William McKinley. In speaking to a delegation yesterday he said:

We are too apt to forget what is behind us, too apt to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that from 1878 to 1893 we reduced the public debt from $2,333,581,308 to $700,000,000. We paid off during those 20 years $1,625,581,674 of public debts and we were under a protective and sound money system when we were making those large payments. Two thirds of that great debt disappeared and while we were paying it off we were building in this country most splendid industrial enterprises, giving constant employment to American labor at fair wages and giving the farmers of the country a just reward for their labor. During that period, for the greater part we were selling more goods abroad than we were buying abroad, the balance of trade therefore being in our favor and that balance was settled in gold and gave us good yellow money from the other side of the ocean. Four years ago the people of this country changed that policy. What has been the result? We have since that time created a National debt, principle and interest, of about $300,000,000. We have had the greater part of that time a deficiency in the treasury. We had labor unemployed and comforts taken away from American homes. Now what we want to do, whether we are railroad men, farmers, professional men, mechanics, or laborers, is to get back to that policy that will give us a chance to increase our manufacturing, improve our home market, extend our foreign market and give employment every day in the year to every workingman who wants work.

With sound money, which means stable money, all that is needed to give the country prosperity is a return to the policy which gave it prosperity before. That policy has been one that encouraged the building of manufactories and the employment of American workmen in producing manufactures. Those with the means or the ability to borrow money and use it profitably along the line of manufacturing must be first to move and protection creates a condition which causes them to move. Restore these conditions and the farmers customers will again be put to work and then the merchant will also have customers and prosperity will smile upon us again.

After Connolly Through the Colored Voter.

The Republican has repeatedly called attention to the fact that a cause which cannot stand without the support of misrepresentation and falsehood is not only dangerous but may be absolutely bad. No cause ever before has needed so much misrepresentation, falsehood and intrigue to keep it on its feet, even among the more ignorant, than the free silver humbug, judged by the amount of it invoked. Bryan has been given up as irredeemably lost and the effort now is to elect Demopopulists to congress and the legislature. Already Demopopulists campaigners are busy at work spreading poisonous falsehood among the voters for effect on the legislative ticket in this district as well as other districts. In Christian county they are telling Republican voters that the Republicans in Moultrie county are preparing to plump on Cochran and if they expect to save Sharrock they had better plump on him. In Moultrie county they are doing the same except that in that county they give the "tip" that in Christian county there is a scheme to plump on Sharrock and that Cochran had better look out for him and plump against the Christian county plump. When such methods have to be resorted to in a district carved out to be Democratic beyond danger it argues the cause is bad and must win if at all by deception.

The same condition of things exists in the congressional district where there is plenty of evidence already secured to show that very bad methods are resorted to to defeat James A. Connolly for congress. Connolly is making a manly campaign on the issues before the people which they were called upon to determine in November. On the other hand the friends of his opponent who represent a bad cause, and who, himself, is not honestly representing it, because as one well informed in the science of money he knows the danger to the country which lurks behind free silver, are resorting to the most questionable methods to deceive voters into supporting him instead of honestly and fairly making a campaign on the issues. Among these questionable tricks may be mentioned a circular sent out this week to the colored voters of Macon county representing that Major Connolly voted against the interests of the colored people by voting against an appropriation for a school in Washington. The circular is credited to that inspired white-winged supporter of the colored race the Springfield Register, and construes the vote of Major Connolly in this case to mean that he is not the friend of the colored race he professes to be. Major Connolly is not a demagogue and is not going about the district like a lickspit is pretending to be the special friend of every and any class and nationality, while at the same time he is loyal to none, but goes about like a man teaching correct policies for the benefit of all and is depending upon the correctness of these principles and his devotion to them to secure votes enough to carry the district for those principles. Major Connolly not only voted against the appropriation in question but voted against all similar appropriations regardless of the race or religious they represented. Having concocted this misleading circular because it is made to apply only to the vote on the appropriation for this particular case, it is fair to presume similar circulars have been gotten out as to other interests affected by these appropriations. It is simply an appeal to prejudice for votes that do not belong to Caldwell on principle. This is the kind of pernicious campaigning that is being urged and it should be remembered at the polls.

The circular is intended to leave the impression that Major Connolly is not the friend of the colored people. His friendship for that race is shown in the bronze button he is entitled to wear. Is Mr. Caldwell or the Register who have raised this question the friend of the colored race. The circular alleges the vote, of which they pretend to complain, was taken last April. Did Mr. Caldwell or the Register raise their voices last April in defense of the rights of that college in Washington, D. C., to the appropriation? Were they the friend of the colored race then? If so why did they not protest. The fact is they endorsed the action at the time. They only discovered that they are the friends of the colored race and Connolly is its enemy when they want the colored man's vote for Caldwell and trumped up this demagogical plan to get it. The best thing to do with such campaigners, "isn't to do a thing to them," but knock them "higher than a kite" at the polls. They are tricksters and shokers.

Secretary Hinrichsen.

Secretary of State Hinrichsen is troubled very much with an impulse to be scrupulously honest and a desire to follow the law. A committee from the state committee of the National Democratic party called upon him the other day and presented for filing papers provided for by the Australian ballot law in order to have their state and national ticket placed on the official ballot. Secretary Hinrichsen in anticipation of this event gave out an opinion that indicated that he was adverse to allowing those Democrats who have refused to follow his lead and dump the Democratic party into the slough of Populism and when they appeared with their documents he was so overwhelmed with a desire to obey the law, that he could not at once file the papers. He took a day off to make up his mind and finally he gave a written opinion in which he charged those Democrats who are refusing to support the fraud known as free silver and have nominated a sound money ticket with attempting to perpetrate a fraud on the people. The evidence upon which he comes to this conclusion he alleges is that they have been encouraged in getting out a ticket by the Republicans which of course is a very great sin in his eyes and one that in his opinion would warrant him in disfranchising them. But after arraigning the sound money Democrats who refused to dance to his music and convicting them in the little court he held under his own hat he concluded, however, to admit their papers to file subject to review as to their legality later on. This means that they will be held to be inadmissible later on.

This is a very strange and a very discreditable proceeding and shows him to be a political bully of a very advanced type. He assumes an authority which the law does not give him. The law requires those who file nomination papers to express in not more than five words the party or political principle which the candidate represents. This part of the law has been complied with in the case in hand by adopting the name "Independent Democrats" and this is probably what staggers Mr. Hinrichsen. He don't consider that any Democrat has a right to act independent of his and Altgeld's dictation. The law neither in letter nor spirit confers upon the secretary of state judicial powers and yet Mr. Hinrichsen has seen fit to render a judicial opinion in the matter. It is none of the secretary's business whether other than the party filing the papers sympathized with or encouraged it and yet Hinrichsen raises that question charging that the Republicans have encouraged the Independent Democratic ticket. Perhaps an Independent Republican nomination paper would not have had the same effect on him. If this be true, and it is not likely any one would seriously dispute it, it follows that Mr. Hinrichsen is actuated more from motives of party interest than he is with a desire to serve the people of the state, that he is more interested in sticking a knife into those Democrats he has failed to commit to the free silver fraud than he is to protect the voter against the danger of "confusion" which he talks about in his opinion. We have not heard of his being troubled about the confusion of voters in the case of the Prohibitionists and the "fraud" which split away from them and which was and is encouraged by the Demopopulists and which proposes to go on the official ballot as the "National Prohibitionists." This complication has given Hinrichsen no trouble nor has the law in the case been at all troublesome to him.

So far as confusing the voter is concerned the Chicago convention, which claims to represent the Democratic party is calculated to confuse the voter much more than the independent or national Democratic party. Everybody knows what they mean and what they represent. Nobody knows what the Demopopulists mean or what they represent, and their main purpose in this campaign is to confuse and deceive voters and herein lies Hinrichsen's troubles. There are some Democrats whom he cannot deceive and he is ugly about it and we predict he will manage to have a complaint entered against placing the Independent Democratic ticket on the official ballot and then under the law Altgeld, Stevenson and Hinrichsen will conjointly manage to suppress the ticket but the national Prohibition ticket, which is a Demopopulist annex, but which is on all fours with the other one, will go through all right and will appear on the official ballot.

Give Way to Politics.

On petition of nearly all the members of the Vermilion county bar, Judge Boswalter adjourned the circuit court, which convened Monday to Nov. 9. Most of the attorneys are interested in politics and had made agreements to continue their cases. It is also said that the juries are so much interested in politics that they would devote time to discussing the money question, instead of discussing evidence.

A FEW LEADERS.

Mid-Week Special Sale of a Few Articles at Prices which will Interest the Most Conservative Buyers.

Our Leader in Ladies' Jackets . . .	New $7.50 Beaver Jackets, black and navy, latest cut, for this sale . . . $4.49
Our Leader in Misses' Jackets . . .	New $5.00 Beaver Jackets, black and navy, high storm collar, 12 to 18 years, for this sale . . . $2.98
Our Leader in Ladies' Wrappers	A well made, wide Skirt, Fall Wrapper . . . 98c
Our Leader in Ready-made Suits	An elegant 2-piece Suit, all wool material, plain colors and mixtures, tailor-made, worth up to $18, for this sale . . . $7.49, $8.98, $10
Our Leader in Belts . . .	The newest and faddiest Harness Belt . . . 18c
Our Leader in Hosiery . . .	Children's Fleeced-lined Hose, sizes 6 to 9 . . . 15 to 25c pair.
Our Leader in Underwear . . .	Ladies' extra heavy Vests and Pants, worth 35c, each . . . 21c
Our Leader in Dress Goods . . .	A high-class Novelty Goods, just received, which always sells at 75c, per yard . . . 49c
Our Leader in Silks . . .	65 pieces figured and changeable Silks, worth 60c, per yard . . . 35c
Our Leader in Blankets . . .	Grey and white California Blankets, worth $4, for . . . $2.79

LINN & SCRUGGS
DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY

WHY EXPERIMENT? WHY TAKE CHANCES?

If you are suffering from any of the diseases mentioned below, go at once to the reliable and well-known specialists and be cured. They have made enviable reputations here the past three years, and sick people can depend upon them for speedy and positive cures. Knowing this, why take chances?

DRS. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN

—WILL BE AT—

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Decatur, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17th.

GO AND CONSULT THEM.

These doctors make regular visits here every 28 days.

Dr. Appleman, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College New York City, the most notable college in America. Special courses in the great hospitals of Edinburg, Berlin and London, late professor diseases of men and genito-urinary system, Electric Medical College New York now has charge of the department of diseases of men in the White City Medical Institute of Chicago.

Dr. Appleman's fame as a skilled specialist in his line is widespread, the result of some of the most remarkable cures reported. He treats

Diseases of Men Only.

Nervousness, Weakness, etc., quickly cured. All diseases of kidney, bladder and genito-urinary system treated by new methods. **Prompt and efficient cures.**

Stricture—This is a trouble found in hundreds of cases and often neglected because the old way of cutting was severe and would not insure positive results. Dr. Appleman cures these cases permanently in short time, without knife or pain.

Varicocele—A well known trouble and a source of much annoyance. The evil effects of this trouble are well known. Besides producing weakness, pain, etc., it causes losses, shrinkage and irritation. Our method, after five years' trial, has proven effective and not a failure has been noted.

Hydrocele, Orchitis, Epididymitis cured in short order.

Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotency, the cause of so much suffering in mind and body, the bane of life, the diseases that wreck thousands and thousands of lives every year, blast future hopes render existence miserable, make young and old men unfit for business or pleasure, **are curable. A speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in all cases treated.**

Weak, Nervous Men who have losses, drains, sediments, weak memory, confusion of ideas, embarrassment, unpleasant dreams, etc., should consult this eminent doctor.

Married or Single Men, or those contemplating matrimony, should not let this opportunity pass.

Syphilis, Blood and Skin Diseases cured. No injurious drugs, such as mercury, potash, etc., used.

Dr. Prettyman, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, a college that is recognized by the profession everywhere as the most complete and thorough in the country. The doctor has had special courses in eye, ear, nose, throat and chronic diseases in the large hospitals of this and the old country and is, therefore prepared to give to the sick and suffering the newest and best treatment the present age affords. Dr. Prettyman treats.

Eye and Ear Diseases.

Dimness of sight, growing over sight, granulated lids, inflammation of eyeball, weak, watery eyes, etc., etc., treated and cured after the common every day treatment has failed. No suffering, from this new treatment.

Ear Diseases, such as ringing, roaring noises, discharges, catarrhal deafness, treated by his new germicide treatment. It is indeed a medical revolution. The greatest, grandest and best discovery of the age.

Catarrh, acute or chronic, polypi in the nose, enlarged nostrils, weak voice, ulcerated throat, bronchial catarrh, pain in chest, asthma bronchitis, treated in a manner that insures success to the doctor and return to health for the patient.

Stomach, Liver, Heart Diseases, the cause of suffering, loss of flesh, loss of appetite, bloating, belching, misery, can be cured. We insure to cure all cases undertaken.

Hemorrhoids (piles) cured in one treatment. No pain and no detention from work. A positive cure guaranteed.

Nervous Diseases.

Epilepsy, nervous prostration, rheumatism, etc., treated.

Diseases of Women, such as bearing down, pains, weak backs, bloating, swelling of the limbs, painful or suppressed menses, leucorrhœa (whites), ulcerations, sterility, cured by our treatment, saves the patient the unpleasant features of local treatment.

All Chronic Diseases treated. No incurable cases taken.

Consumption
AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The Editorial and Business Management of this Paper Guarantee this generous Proposition.

Dr. T. S. Hoskins, Dentist, Opera House Block, ground floor.

jan 24-d&wtf

NewspaperARCHIVE®

LOCAL NEWS.

Charles Baker, near Waynesville, picked twenty-one bushels of good apples from one tree in his orchard.

A. H. Lloyd, of Greenview, has sold thirty-four head of steers, which averaged 990 pounds, for $10 per 100.

Next Sunday Rev. A. M. Danely will preach at Elwin at 10:30 a. m., and at Blue Mound chapel at 3 p. m.

Harry M. Gillis, formerly a Wabash engineer, brother of Mrs. J. H. Sears, this city, died last month at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Tuesday Mr and Mrs. D. Blalock celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Mt. Zion township by giving a dinner party to a large number of friends. Mr. Blalock is 75 years old today.

Major U. R. Steele has received notice that the society of the Army of the Tennessee will hold its annual meeting at St. Louis, November 18 and 19. The annual address will be delivered by Major General O. O. Howard, who will be in Decatur on Thursday with the union veterans.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Forty-first Illinois Regimental association will be held at Clinton on Thursday, Oct. 15. Business meeting at 1 p. m.; banquet at 6; camp fire at 8. The president is J. W. McPherson; secretary, C. P. Richards.

George Lindsey, of the Allerton farms, near Monticello, and one of his corn cutters had an altercation last week. Lindsey was struck by a neck yoke, but managed to get the best of the other fellow with a blow from a shovel. No one was seriously injured.

The funeral of Thomas Flynn took place from St. Patrick's Catholic church Tuesday afternoon, Very Rev. Father P. J. Mackin officiating. Dunham Post, G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. The remains were interred in Calvary cemetery. At the grave taps were sounded and a uniformed squad from the Sons of Veterans fired a salute over the grave.

A six year old boy of Decatur who is for sound money because his papa will vote for McKinley, got off a good one yesterday when somebody was taunting him about Bryan having such a good time riding around over the country. The boy answered quickly: "Oh, McKinley can't go on 'cursions. He's got too much company at home every day!" It was a killer for the Bryanite and he moved on.

Revival services began in the M. E. church at Mt Zion last Sunday. Rev. W. E. Knight preached at 11 a. m. and the pastor, Rev. A. M. Danely preached at 7 p. m. The services will be continued indefinitely. Rev. A. Anthony, the revivalist from Springfield, will be present all the time to assist the pastor. There will be services every evening at 7 o'clock and on Wednesday and Friday at 3 p. m. Sunday the services will be held at 10:30 and 3 and 7 o'clock.

Rev. Clarence Reed, who was assigned to the Methodist church at Sullivan, was greeted upon his arrival by the members of the church. He was tendered a reception Saturday evening in the church parlors which were crowded by members and friends who were eager to see and greet the new minister. At his first service on Sunday the auditorium of the new church was filled and Rev. Mr. Reed delivered a very interesting sermon on "Sowing and Reaping." At the evening service the house was crowded to overflowing. The church starts off with a fine prospect of greater growth and influence on a sound money basis.

Get Rich Raising Hogs.

It does not appear at this time with pork hogs at "¼ cents per pound that the farmer will grow rich very fast, but the fact is that a great many farmers all over the country have grown rich by sticking to the business of raising hogs for the pork market.

While some farmers think that it requires no particular knowledge or skill to raise hogs and sell them, the fact is there is a right way and a wrong way—a profitable and an unprofitable way; and one half the farmers follow the latter way. How many farmers know whether the pig weighing 140 pounds sold at market price of $3 80 per hundred weight or the 300-pound hog sold at $2 80 brings the most profit to the seller?

Read the facts in the American Swineherd, the leading paper in the world, devoted to breeding, raising and feeding swine. The writers are practical and successful farmers and the paper teaches the best and most profitable methods to follow, including remedies for diseases.

We will send every farmer, who asks for it, three months' sample copies, free, that they may become acquainted with the value of it. Address for free samples.

American Swineherd,
Sept17w-tf Chicago, Ill.

The Effect on Business.

A gentleman representing a Chicago firm received this orders from his house this morning: "To merchants who put you off or want you to wait until after election, offer to take back fifty per cent of the goods after Nov 3d, if McKinley is not elected president. This you can offer to one and all, and we will live up to it, and in this way you can offset future business."

Homes for Children.

Steward Burley of the Macon county poor farm, was in the city Tuesday. He now has three small children at the farm, and seven more will be there by night, sent by Rev. David Gay, who is agent for the Home for Friendless Children, at Englewood. The little ones have been brought here from various points. Their ages range from two months to eleven years. The children will be taken to Englewood by a lady who will come after them, and in time they will be provided with comfortable homes.

Seed Buyers.

We are buying clover and timothy seed and will pay the highest market price. Bring sample. Leon & Morris, 136 East Wood street, Decatur, Ill.—wtf

SUICIDE OF CORT CAIN.

He Took Morphine Last Night and Died in the City Prison.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Last night at about 10 o'clock Cort Cain, son of L. R. Cain, was found in the stairway at the Gallagher block in what appeared to be a drunken stupor. He was removed from the building and the patrol wagon was called. At the city prison it was discovered that young Cain had taken a quantity of morphine, and Dr. Smith, the county physician, treated him accordingly. It was not thought that Cain was in a dangerous condition. When asked why he had taken the poison Cain answered gruffly, "Because I wanted to." That was all he would say. Officer Imboden and L. H. Martin got Cain on his feet and walked him around the prison for about twenty minutes. He seemed to be recovering from the effects of the drug and talked about his condition. He said he had been drinking too much, and when the officers placed him in the iron cell he thanked them for their attention. Shortly afterward Officer Imboden returned to the cell to find Cain dead. His death was a surprise to all the officers. It was supposed that he would recover. Coroner Bendure was notified and the body was removed to the Wyckoff & Reeve undertaking rooms.

The deceased was 25 years of age. He had been having domestic trouble and took poison to put himself out of the way.

This was not Cain's first attempt at suicide. About two years ago he bought a bottle of morphine tablets at a drug store and took them all. He had swallowed a dose sufficient to kill him but a physician was at once called and his life was saved. At that time Cain was very willing to take the medicine the doctor gave him and he didn't want to die very badly when he found he could be revived. Cain was in bad health for some time past and his suicide was probably due to this fact.

The Inquest.

This morning Coroner Bendure impaneled a jury. The members adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock when they will meet at Wykoff & Reeve's undertaking rooms and hear the evidence. The members of the jury are Dr. O. R. Allen, Dr. Will Chenoweth, Howard Hanthorn, Frank Taylor, Bob Ferguson and Milton Thomas.

Death of John Cullen.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

John Cullen, formerly of this city, died Monday afternoon at the asylum at Kankakee, aged 35 years. He leaves a wife in this city and two sisters, Miss Cullen, of this city and Miss Mary Cullen of Cleveland, Ohio, also one brother, Will Cullen, of Chicago. The remains were brought to this city by James Moran this morning and were taken to the home of Mrs. Cullen's father, Fred Witt, No. 321 North Lowber street.

The funeral of the late Charles Schroll was held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Fairview church. The burial was at the Boiling Springs church.

The funeral of the late John Cullen, who died at Kankakee, was held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The burial was at the Catholic cemetery.

Shoe Talk.

You are always buying shoes. Shoe buying is a disagreeable business. It is expensive business as well. But what are you going to do? You must have shoes. Now if all shoes were alike it wouldn't matter where you bought your shoes. But they are not all alike, so you must put yourself in the hands of the dealers as to quality and value, size, price and looks you can tell. That is all you can tell. Time must tell the rest. So your confidence is not in the shoes but in the dealers. Folrath and Hardy, sign of the old cobbler.—3-d9t&w1t

Death of George W. Schroll.

George W. Schroll, of Hickory Point township, died of kidney and brain trouble Monday, aged 60 years. The deceased was a native of Harrisburg, Pa., having been born there on August 30, 1837. He came to this state with his parents at an early day and has since been a resident of Macon county. Mr. Schroll settled near Forsyth and cleared up a large tract of land which afterwards became very valuable. He retired from farming about two years ago and has since lived quietly at his home near Forsyth.

Ex-Gov. Flower Coming.

The scores of Decatur sound money Democrats are considerably elated today over the reception of the news that Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, will visit Decatur within a few weeks and address a sound money meeting. He will deliver three speeches in Illinois at Ottawa, Decatur and Rock Island. Then he will go to Iowa. The Decatur Sound Money club will get up a big demonstration for Mr. Flower and honest money.

A stomachful of undigested food is about as unhealthy a mass as one can well imagine.

What can be done with it?

There it stays. It won't digest. It churns up, ferments and decays; becomes poisonous (as all putrid matter does) and causes great pain and deep-seated disorders.

In order to change all this, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It stops fermentation and decay at once, so that no more poisons are created.

It clears the stomach of the poisons already there. It helps it to turn the food that remains, into healthy nourishment. It strengthens the stomach for the next meal.

Here is the whole philosophy and cure of indigestion in a few words. And what's more, it's all true. Try it.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is for sale by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 a bottle.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Marriage License.

Henry H. Steinmetz, Pekin, 28.
Elizabeth Marshall, Decatur, 20.

LETTER FROM OLD MEXICO.

What Arthur S. Robinson, of Decatur, Has to Say on Cheap Money and Low Wages.

The following letter of special interest just now is from the pen of Arthur S. Robinson, of Decatur, who for many months has been in the Mexican Republic, engaged in the construction of an extension of the Santa Fe railroad. The family of Mr. Robinson, who is a son-in law of the late J. R. Mosser, is now in Decatur, occupying the homestead north of the city. Here is the letter:

Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 26, '96.

Eds. Republican: In this far away terminal of the earth and the Mexican Central railroad one hears only faint echoes of the 16 to 1 fight that we believe is now going on in the "land of the free and the home of the brave." I saw in a Mexico (city) paper that there were two gentlemen from Chicago in this country, sent here by some labor organizations, who were going to remain a few days to learn all about the silver question. They remind me of the story that my father-in-law, the late Mr. Mosser, used to tell. A farmer boy, after many serious consultations and negotiations, went into town one morning to study law under the guidance of the village lawyer. That night saw him back home again, on the kitchen porch surrounded by all the luxury of the back yard, relating his experiences, the result of which was summed up in his closing remark, "This 'ere perfession of a lawyer ain't what it's cracked up to be; wish I hadn't learned it." The verdict in that case was just about as reliable as that which will be expounded by the said investigators when they return to the eager crowd of laborers (?) who paid their pro rata and the expenses to give a fine trip and a jolly good time to a couple of favorites, into this quaint old country, so many hundreds of years behind its dashing sister republic of the north. Now if these self denying seekers after knowledge for the benefit of their fellow craftsmen really want to learn how free silver works, let them try to find a job. Seventy-five dollars per month will keep some families very well, but $75 means $37 50 U. S. currency now, and when he takes out his own expenses and remits the balance in gold, if the poor little wife can find enough in the express envelope to feed a little mouth till next pay day she ought to be happy. But what do you think of a clerk's salary. In Guadalajara there are lots of them working for $15 per month, Mexican money of course. Still worse, a pelado (workman) farm hand on the big haciendas gets the munificent wages of 15c a day and a handful of corn and beans. Meat! Oh, yes, they have meat. Among other delicacies in that line is a big lizzard, eighteen or twenty inches long, ground squirrels etc. Once in a while they kill a cow at a neighboring village. Every tree that grows has some kind of a bean and scarcely one of them they do not eat. Their houses, usually 10x14 feet, built up to the eaves about 4 feet high of rough stones and roofed with grass are lighted by the hole they crawl through for a door and carpeted with a thick layer of dirt tacked down to mother earth.

Their wardrobe consists of a cotton shirt worn outside a pair of cotton trousers, a pair of leather sandals, a sombrero and a blanket. As they are mostly Indians, they, like their cousins, the Indians of the United States, "don't care," as Doc. Moffit says, 'what the color is so long as it is red.' This suit of clothes they wear the year round, washing it occasionally in some brook or irrigating ditch, hanging it out to dry on a bush and following the time honored advice themselves of the lady who advised her daughter about taking a swim. They do not like to take a bath and do not usually except once a year on St. John's day. Their custom compels them to whether they really need it or not. These conditions apply only to the working classes. The rich live well, but still they cannot compare with the same class in the states. But here as in all other countries, they ride in their chaises and the poor do the other thing. The poorest beggar in the Union would think he was hoeing a row close to the edge of the precipice of starvation and want, if he had no better living than a large majority of the common people of this republic. In making a comparison of the two countries the gauge is the condition of the working or common people. Just where to draw that line is hard to tell. Nature has done so much for these people that their wants are very few. For instance when they move, which is not always at the fashionable date of the 1st of May, all they have to do is to set fire to the house and call the dog. Any kind of money is good enough for them here. What do they care whether the ratio is 16 to 1 or 32 to 1? It's all right if they want to buy a handful of corn or beans or a day's supply of lard, which by the way, is one cent's worth and you can see where the grocery clerk stuck his finger into the can and greased the inside of the little earthen dish that the $2 per month servant is taking home. But when you want some little thing from a foreign country as for instance a comb, a common horn hair loom that one can buy at a cheap counter for 1c costs 18c here. A cast iron hammer that one can buy for 10c and it is mighty dear at that, is 50c here, and thus if one wants to know what free silver will do, they should live here for at least six months. For only in this way can one learn in that largest of educational institutions, the school of experience, what it is to have a monetary medium of a depreciated value.

I wish I could be with you, but duty to and pride in my work prohibit it. If any advice would do any good, I would like to give this, which was given in another cause and by One whose teachings grown more beautiful and truer every day: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." But don't for the sake of all that has made America the model of nations, don't cheapen yourselves in the eyes of the civilized world. A cheap man is no good. The same is true of nations. If you make it a gold dollar and can assure the world that it will remain so, it will have the effect of making other people's dollars better.

A prominent banker, for illustration, told me the other day that if the gold party should win, Mexican dollars would be worth from 75 to 90 cents, and thus you see an honest dollar is the noblest work of nations.

Yours in the G. O. P.,
Arthur S. Robinson.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

Wedding at Maroa.

The marriage of Charles H. Blair, a business man at Lyons, Kan., and Miss Anna Laura Smith, was solemnized Oct 5, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H B Smith, at Maroa, by Rev. G. C. Hanna, of the Presbyterian church. The wedding march was played by Miss Mabel Roberts, of Decatur. There were many guests present. A fine wedding repast was served. The couple left for St Louis and Kansas City Monday night.

Total Assets, $12,164.86.

In the statement of the assets in the George S. Durfee & Bro., assignment Tuesday one item was omitted. It was that of open accounts, amounting to $2,794.75, making the total $12,164.86, the total liabilities being $9,894.14. It is probable that Assignee Hughes will dispose of the stock in bulk at once if he can do so at a fair figure.

The firm of George S. Durfee & Bro., began business in Decatur in 1871 and during its career had handled several hundred thousand dollars worth of goods. In March, 1893, C. M. Durfee, member of the firm, died. Before his death for some reason unknown to the firm, business fell off, and creditors in a measure became importunate. The cause did not appear until it was accidentally learned that Dun & Co. in their reports had wrongfully given the firm a poor rating—a rating not warranted by the facts; for at the time the injurious rating was made the firm had in hand over $10,000 above all liabilities. George S. Durfee at once brought suit against Dunn & Co. for $10,000 damages for libel, but the mischief was done and since the rating was made the damaging effects have been realized in many respects. The action against Dunn & Co. failed of its purpose, on a technicality, which was that the death of C. M. Durfee released Dun & Co. from liability because being dead he could not be damaged. The rating injury together with inability to make collections brought about the failure.

Death of Mrs. Camp.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Mrs. Rebecca Camp, aged 79 years, died this morning at her home two and one half miles southeast of Argenta. The deceased was born in Indiana and has lived in the county since she was 9 years old. She was one of the old settlers and is well known. She leaves three children, Mrs. J. L. Fletcher with whom she made her home, J. L. Drake of this city, and S. P. Drake of Lovington. The time of the funeral has not yet been decided upon.

Stella Handley, the 15-year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs L. Handley, died of brain fever today at the home of her parents in this city. The funeral will be held some time tomorrow and the burial will be at the Long Creek cemetery.

David Keve Wilson, aged five years and two months, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, died of diphtheria at 10 a. m. today at 1354 North Church street. There will be no funeral services. The body will leave the house at 8 a. m. tomorrow, and will be taken to the Friends Creek cemetery near Argenta for burial.

DEATH OF THOMAS FLYNN.

An Old Resident of the City Passed Away Sunday—An Old Soldier and Member of Dunham Post.

Thomas Flynn, aged 71 years, died Sunday afternoon at his home on North Morgan street. He was an old soldier and fought in the civil war as a member of Co. B, 10th Illinois cavalry. Mr. Flynn lost his eye sight in the war and has been blind ever since. He was a member of St. Patrick's church and Dunham Post, No. 141, G. A. R., and was a man who was highly respected. He has lived in this city for about forty years. He leaves a wife and two children, Mrs. P. W. Donahue and Mrs. M. McMahon.

Republican Rallies.

All of the Republican rallies held Saturday night were well attended—good crowds everywhere with lots of enthusiasm. At Oreana A. E. Park and T. M. Hobart were the speakers; at Long Creek, Alex McIntosh; at Macon, A. H. Mills and J. L. Deck; at Harristown, John S. Muddell, of Ohio; at Niantic, I. R. Mills. Tonight there will be a Republican meeting at Boody where W. G. Cochran will speak, and at Moweaqua where W. F. Calhoun will be the speaker.

Public Sale of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle.

On account of the death of my wife I am compelled to close out my entire herd of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, which consists of about thirty head of milch cows, young heifers and bulls. The sale will take place on Thursday, October 8th, 1896, at the Decatur Trotting Association Park, north of the city. This herd of Jerseys is one of the finest in the state, and this sale will afford an opportunity of securing some very choice milch cows. A credit of six months—4 per cent discount for cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

Sept. 18-d&wtd George Oren.

Bryan in Illinois.

Candidate Bryan is to make a tour of Illinois cities beginning Oct. 21. He will be in the state four days, speaking at Joliet, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, Kewanee, Monmouth, Quincy, Jacksonville, Peoria, Bloomington, Decatur, Danville, Alton and Cairo. No one yet knows on what day Bryan will strike Decatur, or how long he will stay.

County Court.

Joshua Green was appointed conservator for his son, Edward W. Green.

Hugh Moore was appointed guardian for Robert Moore.

Judgments by confession were entered against Katie Reinhart for $772, and against Martin Reinhart for $970, both in favor of Henry Reinhart.

Births.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. George Lits of No. 1171 West Green street, on October 6—a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hanks living four miles west of the city, on October 6—a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. Frahlman of East Main street, on October 6—a daughter.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., Sun writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Anna Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and strength. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at West's drug store.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

The Property of George S. Durfee & Bro. Turned Over to the Creditors of the Firm.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

In the county court this forenoon assignment papers were filed by George S. Durfee & Bro.'s agricultural implement dealers in Powers' block. The assignee is James M. Hughes. The assets foot $12,164 86, the liabilities, $9894.14. The failure is due to the general depression in business. Slow collections precipitated the assignment.

Assets.

Merchandise on hand with office fixtures etc., about	$2,000.00
Interest in lot in Cerro Gordo about	900.00
One share of stock in Decatur club	30.00
Bills receivable	6,440.11
Open accounts	2,794.75
Total	$12,164.86

Liabilities.

J. M. Hughes	$500 00
Parlin & Orendorff Co	147.00
Moline Plow Co	166 00
Pe decord, Burrows & Co	3,000.00
Economist Plow Co	99.31
Moline Plow Co	241.36
E. Bement & Son	561.17
Chambers, Bering, Quinlan & Co	638.95
King, Hamlin & Co	27 04
Deering Co	1,375.83
New York Manufacturing Co	34 49
O. Powers	160.00
D Blalock	1.00
Sarah A. Durfee	1,250.00
Brown Manufacturing Co	124.79
Hoosier Drill Co	48 22
E. Bement & Son	205.70
D. M. Ferry & Co	.45
E. W. Walker & Lutz Co	82.60
Warren & Durfee M'f'g Co	75 00
Steven M'f'g Co	0 10
O. F. Douglass	39.15
L.M. Rumsey & Co	3.58
Plant Seed Co	1.98
A. Miller Co	181 00
Red Jacket M'f'g Co	8 41
W. D. Allen & Co.	3.29
The Whitman and Bunner M'f'g Co	4.50
Pattee & Stafford	35 18
Luthy & Co.	99.00
Peddecord, Burrows & Co.	534.56
Studebaker M'f'g Co	125 00
Kingman & Co	10 00
Personal Property Tax	90.80
Deval & Lovengood	70.00
Total	$9,894.14

Bearsdale.

Mr. Valentine Cravens is ill of typhoid fever.

Miss Effie Pharis is convalescent.

Quite a number from here attended the Springfield fair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Weltmer spent Sunday at E. Butts.

Chalrey Shrum is able to be around

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Butts spent Sunday at Emery

Mr. George Shroll, an old resident of this place died at his home Monday, October 5, with a complication of diseases. The interment will be at Boiling Springs cemetery Wednesday.

Mr. James Cravens, of Warrensburg spent Sunday with his brother Val., near this place.

Mr. J. E. Cann and wife spent Sunday at A. Songers, Mr. Henry Munson and his best girl attended the state fair.

Sales of Real Estate.

Fred A. Rhoderick to James C. Peck, 47½ acres in section 16, 17, 4 east; $100.

H. D. Heil, administrator, to Harry Fisk, jr., lot 8 in the subdivision of lot 16 in 15, 16, 9 east. $110.

P. M. Seiberling to George W. Elliott, south half of lot 9 in block 18, in Blue Mound, $1500.

Married.

At his office by Judge Hammer, Oct. 6, A. P. Lewis and Miss Isabel Kuisely, both of Christian county.

Should See Drs. Appleman and Prettyman.

Everyone who finds his faculties dull or failing or his physical powers flagging from overwork, should promptly see Drs. Appleman and Prettyman. Their treatment will remove physical ailments and restore the shattered and debilitated system to its normal in a speedy and satisfactory manner. They can be consulted free of charge at St. Nicholas Hotel, Saturday, Oct. 17, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mrs. Cleveland at Greenwich.

Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 7.—Mrs. President Cleveland arrived here and is a guest of the Benedict mansion. The president is expected today on the Benedict yacht.

Fire in Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 7—The building occupied by the Ide Manufacturing Co. was damaged $100,000 by fire this morning.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Dr. Mitchell Home at 924 West Leafland Avenue.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The residence of Dr. J. W. Mitchell at 924 West Leafland avenue, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning and Dr. Mitchell, who was the only occupant of the house at the time, had a narrow escape for his life. To save himself he had to jump from a second story window. He suffered a severe sprain of one of his limbs by the fall to the ground, and was attended by Dr. Pollock.

The dwelling had not been occupied by the family during the summer, as they had been living on the farm two miles north of the city. Dr. Mitchell came to the city last evening, it having been planned that the family should return to the city today. He built a fire in the furnace and aired the rooms. In some manner at present unknown the house took fire, and the rear was in a blaze when the fire was discovered. The department was called, but it got the wrong street over the telephone wire, and it was delayed in reaching the scene of the conflagration. Nearly all of the contents of the ten rooms in the dwelling were destroyed. The doctor saved some of his books. The property was valued at about $6000; insurance $3000 in the Hartford with S. R. Gher.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

One Hundred Friends Dined at the David Blalock Home.

Mr. and Mrs. David Blalock celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage yesterday at their comfortable country home in Mt. Zion township. It was also the 75th birthday of Mr. Blalock. Over one hundred guests were present to enjoy the hospitality of the couple. Among them was a sister of Mr. Blalock, who came from North Carolina; also Attorney and Mrs. I. A. Buckingham, D. A. Maffit, Alex. Montgomery and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Armstrong. The celebration dinner was served on long tables placed on the porch and on the lawn. Rev. A. M. Danely said grace. Mr. Blalock is a son of a veteran of the Revolutionary war, the only one known to be living in this part of Illinois. He is in good health, as is also his wife.

Republican Rally at Maroa.

The Republican voters and many Democrats filled the opera house at Maroa last night to hear the political issues of the campaign discussed by Attorney J. M. Clokey, who aroused considerable enthusiasm. Applause was frequent throughout the meeting. The Decatur quintet glee club was present. The young men sang several selections in capital style, catching the crowd with their hits and melody. After the speaking the singers serenaded the mayor, Hon. T. N. Leavitt, and a number of ladies.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. At West's drug store.

A New York life insurance company distributed 200,000 lead pencils and six tons of literature at the state fair.

Cascarets

CCC CANDY CATHARTIC

A tablet taken at bed time soothes your slumber and is sure to

Work While You Sleep,

regulating all functions for the morning, leaving you, not dull and stupid, but bright and fresh, fully prepared for your day's duties. Cascarets are absolutely guaranteed to

Cure Constipation.

A booklet and sample free for the asking, or you can buy a box for 10c, 25c, 50c, at your drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago. Montreal. New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed to cure Tobacco Habit by all druggists.

Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1895-6.

1. First Saturday of November.
2. First Saturday of February.
3. First Saturday of April.
4. Last Saturday of June, at Co. Superintendent's office, Decatur.
5. At the time of the summer institute at Decatur high school

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.

sept12-wtvr JOHN G. KELLER Co., Supt., Decatur, Illinois.

DR. LAURENS ENOS,
Homoepathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office and Residence, 315 North Main street Opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill.
May 7, 1896-wtf

Farm Loans.

$250,000 to loan on farm lands for five years at 6 to 7 per cent. interest. Money furnished in five days if title is good.
May 21, 1896-wtf AARON SMICK.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Private money for farm loans. C. E. GIVEN, 605 Millikin Bank Building. Aug. 27-wtf

LOANS Of All Kinds Made by **PEGRAM & CO.,**
Room One, over Citizen's Nat. Bank.

REAL ESTATE LOANS at Six Per Cent Interest Prepayment privileges. C. E. GIVEN, 605 Millikin Bank Building.
may 7-d&wtf.

THE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made. $1.00 per dozen. Proofs shown. Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives. East End Gallery, 1079 E. Eldorado St.
Dec. 30 d&wtf

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS
GEO. M. WOOD;
June5-d&wtf 125 South Water st.

WABASH EXCURSIONS.

The Wabash Railroad will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to the following meetings:

Improved Dining Car Service on the Wabash. Meals will now be served A la Carte on all dining cars on the Wabash line. This will be a great accommodation to passengers as it will enable them to select from the bill of fare just what they want and pay only for what they get.

Sunday low rate tickets will be sold from all stations east of Mississippi River, except to points north of Bement on Chicago Division, Sundays at very low rates—good going and and returning Sunday only.

St. Louis and Return. Tickets sold every Saturday afternoon and Sunday. One fare round trip.

St. Louis account exposition. Sell every Tuesday and Thursday, Sept. 8th to Oct. 22, good returning five days; one and one-third fare.

St. Louis, account fair, sell Oct. 4th to 9th inclusive, good returning till Oct. 12th. One fare round trip.

Homeseekers' excursion to principal points in the west, northwest, south and southwest October sixth and twentieth at one fare plus $2 round trip. Tickets good every Tuesday and Friday within three weeks. Stop overs granted on going trip.

City of Mexico, account American Medical Congress. One fare round trip. Sell Nov 7th and 10th, good returning till Dec. 1st. Stop over allowed in Mexico.

Monticello, Ill., account Democratic rally Oct 9th, $1 00 round trip. Sell Oct. 9th, good returning 10th.

For full information regarding dates of sale, limits of tickets, rates, maps and descriptive advertising matter, write or apply to C. A. Pollock, passenger and ticket agent Wabash railroad, Decatur, Ills.

BULL'S Cough Syrup

The People's Friend. In use for fifty years. Cures Cough, Cold, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Grippe, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Affections. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP is sold everywhere for only 25 cents. Refuse cheap substitutes.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote. 10c. Dealers or mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

Realizing Sale!

Money-Raising Sale! Money Saving Sale!

We Need Funds! You Save Money! Both Realize!

F. H. COLE Shoe Co.,
148 East Main Street.
B. F. BOBO, Mgr.

About Half Price...

$3.00 Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, square toes, patent leather tips, A to EE widths, price cut to **$1.59**	**$4.00** Ladies' high grade Button Shoes, hand welt, Rochester line, sqr. toes, pat. leather tips, B to E widths, price cut to **$2.29**
$4.00 Ladies' fine hand turned Button Shoes, round toes, patent leather tip, A and B widths, price cut to **$1.49**	**$2.50 to $4.00** Mixed lot Women's fine Button shoes, broken sizes, mostly 2½ and 3, extra good value, price cut to **69c**

HANAN & SONS' Men's Fine Shoes---Best Line Made---Often Wear Two Seasons.
If you see it in our ad. it's so! Cash Talks!

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Men's New Stylish Suits

For Fall and Winter,

In All the Newest Effects.

In Brown Cheviot Plaids.
In Worstod Cheviots in Brown and black.
In Worsted Cheviots, grey effects.
CUT AND MAKE PERFECT,

At $12.00 and $15.00.

MEN'S CHEAP CASSIMERE AND CHEVIOT SUITS,
At $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.

Nothing like them ever was sold—
The kind we show at these prices.

MEN'S PANTALOONS,
At $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.
GOOD VALUES.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Full of Good Suits and Pants, for Boys 3 years and upwards. Better goods for the money than ever.

NEW FALL HATS,
In Derby and Soft Styles.
AGENTS FOR THE KNOX HATS.

Ottenheimer & Co.

The Progressive Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

Telephone 182. MASONIC TEMPLE

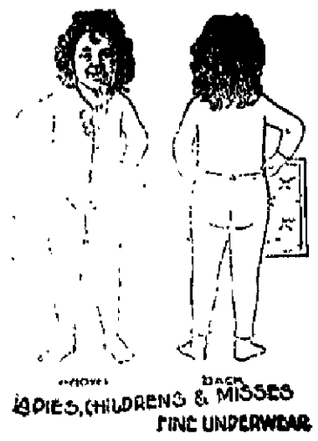
TRUTH

must be told in the public interest, and the truth about carpets is that our stock of floor coverings generally is a veritable fairyland of new, pleasing, and attractive novelties. The floor is too much in evidence to be dismissed without thought, too much under foot for the quality of its covering to be disregarded. Study comfort, convenience and economy by looking over our candidates for the floor. The election will be ours beyond question.

900 yd. lot of Oil Cloths, 18 to 25c.
1,600 yd. lot of Linoleums, 37c.

Specials Every Day Until Closed.

ABEL CARPET WALL-PAPER CO.



COMBINATION SUITS for LADIES and CHILDREN.

My New Goods are in and ready for inspection. Can give you some great values.

H. C. Anthony
DECATUR, ILL.

IOWA CELEBRATES.

An Eight Day's Memorial Anniversary Opens at Burlington, Iowa.

IOWA IS FIFTY YEARS OLD.

A Stand Gives Way and Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Drake and Others go Down--Many Injured.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Fifty years ago Iowa became a state. In honor of this the semi-centennial anniversary, 20,000 people gathered here today to inaugurate an eight-days' celebration. Burlington was chosen for the celebration on account of its prominence in territorial affairs, having been a number of years the seat of government. Today is governors' day and was honored by the presence of Governor Drake and staff, several ex-governors and Vice President Stevenson. The day opened with a salute at sunrise. At 9:30 a reception was tendered Governor Drake and the vice president and other distinguished guests. At 10:30 a grand parade consisting of the governor and staff, prominent guests, four companies of state militia and citizens in carriages, numerous handsome floats illustrating the "march of progress" passed through the principal streets which were profusely decorated, and crowded with people. At noon all the bells and whistles in the city broke forth a welcome to the visitors. In the afternoon the exercises at the coliseum in Grape Park. The address of welcome was by Mayor Naumer. Governor Drake was made president of the day and delivered an address of congratulations. Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, will deliver the address of the day and the exercises will close with a dress parade. In the evening there will be a banquet at the hotel Dolano. One hundred guests will be entertained.

An Accident.

During the parade at noon the reviewing stand, containing the vice president, Governor Drake and staff, and many prominent people, collapsed, throwing all to the ground, injuring thirty. Vice President Stevenson and Governor Drake escaped with slight bruises. Major Wyman of Ottumwa, is painfully injured. County Treasurer Burris, of Burlington, had a leg broken; J. R. Rowan of the governor's staff, ex-Governor Sherman of Vinton, Rev. Dr. Fellows of Iowa City, and the daughter of Governor Drake, are all painfully bruised. Many others received cuts and scratches. Others injured include Rev. Dr. S. M. Fellows of Fayette; Lafayette Young of Des Moines, were slightly bruised Auditor of the State McCarthy of Des Moines, head bruised; City Commissioner S. H. Jones, Burlington back hurt; ex-Governor Newbold, Mount Pleasant, hand sprained, Col H. C. Weaver, Wapello, ankle sprained; State Superintendent School Sabine, Des Moines, slightly injured. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time, but cool heads prevented a stampede.

The accident had a frightful appearance to spectators. The vice president and the governor went down clinging together and it was several minutes before they could be extricated from the struggling mass. Ex-Governor Sherman was found lying under the debris, a large plank across his neck, but was rescued without serious injury. Miss Drake, the governor's daughter, was not injured, as at first reported. All the participants in the afternoon exercises will be able to take part.

The vice president was taken in a carriage to his hotel where he is resting from the shock. He is not hurt and took the accident good naturedly.

Deadly Railroad Wreck.

Pittsburg, Oct. 1.—Two freight trains collided last night 124 miles east on the Baltimore and Ohio, making a very bad wreck. One trainman is dead and two are probably fatally injured. Several are missing and are probably under the wreck. The grade at that point is steep and one train became unmanageable, dashed down the incline and crashed into the other at a high rate of speed. Both trains were smashed. The wreckage is piled as high as the telegraph poles.

Two bodies are reported recovered so far. Specials to the afternoon papers say the entire train crew, engineer, fireman, conductor, two brakemen, flagman and two tramps stealing a ride, are killed. Thirty-four cars with the engine and the caboose are piled up in the wreck.

Up to 1 o'clock p. m. twelve tramps were taken from the wreck, of whom six are dead. The remainder are in a serious condition. One of the survivors says eleven were in the car in which he rode and in another car were nine. The trainmen say a number were riding on the bumpers, so it is thought many are still under the wreck.

Foraker at Mattoon, Ill.

Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 2.—Twenty five thousand persons congregated in Mattoon yesterday to hear the political address of Senator Foraker, of Ohio. A parade took place at 11 a. m., and at 3 p m. a score of bands, drum corps and flambeau clubs joined in a grand march, ending at the city park, where as many persons as could get within hearing of the senator's voice heard him deliver his address. At night a parade of McKinley clubs and a torchlight procession were witnessed, the largest ever seen in the city. Mattoon's sound money railway clubs and factory workmen participated with unique and appropriate banners, mottoes and transparencies, ending at Central park. Senator Foraker occupied part of the time, and was followed by Hon. Ed Blum, of Lincoln, and Congressman Wood, while overflow meetings in the park and at Dole opera house were addressed by G. W. Lovejoy and William Kilpatrick, of the railway orders.

KENTUCKY FOR McKINLEY.

Poll Shows that the State Will be Carried by the Ohioan by 3,000 Plurality.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3.—The Republicans have completed a poll of the state, which puts Kentucky in the Republican column by a small plurality. The poll shows the following:

Republican defection, 9000; gain from Democrats, 10,000; net gain, 2000; Bradley's vote, 1895, 171,000; total McKinley vote, 173,000. Democratic defection to McKinley, 10,000; Palmer and Buckner vote, 12,000; total loss, 22,000. Republicans for Bryan, 8000; net loss, 14,000. Hardin's vote, 1895, 164,000; total silver Democratic vote, 150,000; Populists for Bryan, 20,000; total Bryan vote, 170,000; total McKinley vote, 173,000; McKinley's plurality, 3000.

While the silver men are figuring out the result in Kentucky, and claiming 80,000 plurality for Bryan, the sound money Democratic committee is doing some inner chamber chuckling. They have figures that show otherwise.

"How many sound money Democrats will make their appearance at the polls in November?" was asked Secretary A. J. Carroll yesterday.

"We estimate 50,000," was the reply.

"How do you arrive at that figure?"

"By actual count," said Mr. Carroll. "We know of 42,000 sound money Democrats in this state who will not vote for Bryan. Our reports in the last two weeks from the various counties have been voluminous, and from them we are now sure of 49,000 sound money Democrats who will not support the Chicago ticket. We look for an increase of 8000 between now and November."

"From your reports, at what vote do you think Palmer and Buckner will poll?"

"I can not answer that question with any degree of accuracy, because I do not know what percentage will vote for McKinley," said Mr. Carroll.

BIG DAY AT CANTON.

Many Delegations Arrive and are Addressed by Maj. McKinley.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The day dawned auspiciously for the big demonstrations scheduled. Two delegations were in before the city was astir, one from Harrisburg and Dauphin county, Pennsylvania., which arrived at 5 a. m. The other was from Athens county. The Sunday Creek valley McKinley clubs arrived at 7:15 a. m. Other trains followed rapidly, the railroads having about twenty-five special trains scheduled for the day. About 9 o'clock the first party went to the McKinley home where addresses of greeting were made in behalf of the delegation and was replied to by McKinley.

Speaking to the first two delegations which arrived, as representatives of states in which mining and manufacturing played an important part, Mr. McKinley said "What men want is business activity, what laboring men want is work. We discovered in the last three years and a half that we cannot increase the output of mines or the wages of the miner by decreasing the manufacturing in United States. We have discovered that less American coal is required if we do any part of our work in Europe rather than in the United States. I favor a policy which will give the largest development to every American laborer; that gives the widest opportunity to every American citizen; that gives the most work and best wages to every American laborer and secures to our people the highest possible prosperity in all occupations." The speaker also took up the money question and other issues of the campaign. McKinley also gave a few words of pleasant greeting to the Buffalo wheelmen, and read a message to be sent by carrier pigeons.

He next addressed the employes of the Standard Manufacturing company of Pittsburg then a delegation from Barberton was introduced by O C Barber, of the Diamond Match Co., and then the employes in the Pennsylvania railroad shops of Allegheny were introduced.

Father and Children Murdered.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 3.—Bud Chaffin and five children of Duvall's Bluff, are missing. The evidences of a terrible butchery at their house point to murder. Suspicion rests on Mrs. Chaffin and John King, the hired man, her paramour. They are also missing.

Neither King nor any of the Chaffin family has been seen since Sept. 21. That day King and Mrs. Chaffin were seen driving away in a wagon. As they did not return and nothing has been seen of the other members of the family, the neighbors began an investigation. When the Chaffin house was opened blood was found spattered all over the floor, but no bodies. The theory of the officers is that the bodies were thrown into the river. An effort is being made to locate King and Mrs. Chaffin.

Bank Robbers Killed.

La Grande, Ore., Oct 2.—The First National bank of Josephs was robbed of $2000 by three men this morning. They entered the bank and covered the customers and the cashier with guns and started away with the money. Meantime the report that the robbery was taking place, caused the citizens to gather outside and await the robbers. When they appeared they opened fire, killing one robber and severely wounding another. The third with the coin succeeded in reaching his horse and escaped.

Culberson Fears Defeat in Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 3.—Governor Charles Culberson has created a flurry in Democratic political circles by making the declaration in his speech at Center Point yesterday that he believed that there is danger of the Bryan Democrat electors being defeated in Texas through the fusion of the Republicans and the Populist vote. Culberson had made no reference in his recent speeches to Bismarck's letter, and it is stated that he admits that the translation, which he first used, was misleading and incorrect in parts. He left this evening for Corpus Christi, where he speaks tonight.

The nut crop of Vermilion county is exceedingly large.

DROWNED SUDDENLY

Report of the Results of Tuesday's Storm at Cedar Keys, Fla.

THE LOSS OF LIFE VERY GREAT.

The Entire Town Swept Away By a Tidal Wave—Eighty Out of 100 Vessels Destroyed—Bodies Badly Mutilated.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 2.—Cedar Keys is a place of desolation and death. Three days ago it was a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. Today many people are corpses, scores of others are injured and but a few houses are left standing. Twenty corpses have been recovered, a number unidentified as they are so mutilated. A number of corpses were dug out of the mud in which they were buried by the great tidal wave which swept over the town Tuesday morning. The town is situated at the mouth of the Suwanee river on a number of small keys connected by bridges It had no protection and went to pieces when the West India hurricane with a velocity of eighty miles an hour came roaring from the gulf. The storm struck the place at 3:30 Tuesday morning and continued for several hours About 4 it suddenly changed to the southeast, bringing a perfect deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than in the memorable gale of 1894. The wave came from the south, carrying destruction with it The boats in the wharves and small houses were hurled upon the shore, breaking into fragments and covered the streets with wreckage This wave caused the principal loss of life Many houses were swept from their foundations and the inmates drowned. Of the twenty bodies recovered twelve are white and eight colored Of the whites, six belong to the Whitson family, the mother, four children, and a young lady visitor Other whites are unidentified Only one negro has been identified. The loss of life at Cedar Keys proper is nothing in comparison to the number of spongers and fishermen who drowned. A boat which survived reports that at dark Monday night nearly 100 vessels were anchored below Cedar Keys. All but twenty are lost. They carried four to ten men each Eight corpses have washed ashore Eight were drowned from the schooner Rosettia

Beyond the bar there are scores of masts visable just above the water: each top indicates the burial place of a sponging schooner and crew. Possibly many were blown out into the gulf, and rode out on the hurricane, but it is probable that by far the greater number are beneath the water with the crews. In Cedar Keys those who escaped death had a terrible experience. When the tidal wave overwhelmed the houses many inmates floated in the water clinging to the timbers. Others clung to tree tops until the water receded. Many are still unaccounted for. It seems miraculous that a single person is alive at Cedar. The property loss is enormous.

News from the western part of Levy and Alachua counties report that not less than 200 families are destitute, while scores are injured. It is reported there are over thirty fatalities in Levy county. The towns of Fannin, Needmore, Yonlar, Judson and Chiefland are completely destroyed with a number of fatalities. Reports from Baker, Suwanee, Nashua and Columbia counties give shocking stories of death and destruction. Many other towns and hamlets are badly damaged or entirely destroyed. A number of persons were killed or injured. The cotton crop still in the fields is vastly damaged, and in many places almost entirely destroyed. Sugar cane everywhere is prostrated with damage of every kind on every hand. Much live stock was killed. Of twenty-two turpentine stills, between Lake City and Cedar Keys, not one will run another charge. This throws many people out of employment and ruins the operators. Exclusive of the hundreds of spongers supposed to be drowned off Cedar Keys the deaths in the state may reach a hundred. The property loss will run into the millions.

Later Reports.

Later reports from Cedar Keys while telling the story of the great damage to property and loss of life there from fire and flood indicate the storm and tidal wave Tuesday night was less disastrous than early rumors seemed to indicate. The early reports spoke of Cedar Keys having been wiped out of existence. Later and more authentic reports show this an exaggeration. However, fifteen persons are reported drowned, the bodies being recovered from along the coast and many fishermen who went out Monday night were not heard from since. There is fear the fatalities may run up into hundreds. All the wharves at Cedar Keys were washed away and several houses were blown down and six burned.

Buffalo Wheelmen at Canton.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The Buffalo wheelmen called at McKinley's home. They brought homing pigeons which Mrs. McKinley released with the following message, signed by Major McKinley:

"The Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart club of Buffalo arrived this morning and request me to send greetings to friends at home in which I beg to join."

The Champion Runner.

Dublin, Oct. 3.—Frederick E. Bacon, the English champion runner, defeated Thomas P. Coniff, the American champion in a three-mile run this afternoon. Coniff retired after covering a mile and 300 yards. Bacon's time was fifteen minutes and twenty-nine and three-fifths seconds.

London Socialist Dies.

London, Oct. 3.—William Morris, artisan, poet and socialist, died this morning. His age was 34 years.

A 19th CENTURY MIRACLE.

A Newspaper Man Relates a Marvellous Story.

An Interesting Chapter in His Own Life—Some, We Hope, May Profit by Reading Same.

From the Herald, Columbia, Tenn.

Maury County is one of the richest and biggest and best counties in Tennessee. It would be an exaggeration to say that any one man knew every other man in this county, but it may safely be said that few, if any, can come nearer to it than Mr. Joe M. Foster, whose home is at Carter's Creek, and who is now connected with the *Herald*. In the interest of the *Herald* he has visited nearly every home in the county. Upon "state" occasions—that is, the *Herald's* annual pic-nic reunion he is the "Master of Ceremonies." There are few men better known, few better liked, none more trusted, and what he says the *Herald*, unconditionally and unequivocally, will vouch for.

To see him now in perfect health and energy, one would not think that two and a half years ago he was a bed-ridden invalid, a physical wreck, whose family physician, loved ones at home and friends all thought was soon to be called hence. But such is the case, and not only he but his family and a hundred friends will testify to it.

It was a peculiar affliction he had, and his cure was marvellous, his recovery a nineteenth century miracle. And that others may enjoy the blessings of the wonderful medicine which beyond the peradventure of a doubt—under God's blessing—saving his life, Mr. Foster—not desiring publicity but with the hope of doing good—has consented to tell of his sickness and his cure.

It was in the fall of 1892 he was taken ill. He was a farmer then, and had spent the day exposed to the weather and working in the field, and for five hours was in the mud, in a stooping position. In a few days thereafter he had a peculiar feeling in his feet and hands; they became numb and felt as if asleep.

But, perhaps, it would be better to let Mr. Foster tell his own experience, and this is what he says:

"Following the numbness of my feet and hands, that numbness spread until my whole body was paralyzed. I had a dreadful constriction around my body, and as I grew worse this extended up, cutting off my breathing; it finally got within a few inches of my throat and it was with difficulty that I breathed at all. At irregular intervals I had lightning pains throughout my entire body and limbs, and for at least five months I was perfectly helpless, and a man servant was kept in my room day and night to turn me in bed and wait upon me.

"In the earlier part of my illness my feet felt as if I was walking bare-footed on a stiff carpet. Soon I could not walk at all in the dark, and could not even stand alone with my eyes shut. I rapidly grew worse, and soon my limbs refused to carry me. Finally I lost my sense of feeling or touch, and could not tell when my feet were against each other, but felt all the while as if they were being pulled apart.

"In the beginning I had called in my family physician, a very successful practitioner. He put me on a treatment, with instructions to keep very quiet. But I continued to grow worse, and in about six weeks he told me, candidly and honestly, that he had done his best, that he had also advised with some of Columbia's leading physicians, giving them my symptoms, but that he could do nothing for me and it was useless for him to try any further. He and the physicians with whom he advised pronounced my disease locomotor ataxia, and incurable.

"He told my friends they could try anything they wished, and then I began trying everything that was suggested. I tried different kinds of electricity—belt pads, shocking machines and electropoise, with numberless kinds of medicines, both internally and externally, but all to no effect, until, about April 1st, 1893, a cousin, Mr. A. N. Aken, of Columbia (who is now clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of this county), recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I began using them as per directions for locomotor ataxia, and in about one week some of my friends thought I was better; but it was two weeks before the improvement was plain to all and satisfactory to myself. Then, however, I *knew* the pills were doing their grand and glorious work, and I kept taking them until I could hobble about on crutches.

"It was suggested to me then that nature would do the rest, and I left off the pills. In about ten days I saw that I was going down hill again; I promptly renewed the pills, and again I began to improve. A second time I tried to leave the battle to a good constitution, but found it still too weak so I commenced on the pills again and kept taking them until I was *well*.

"I was in my fifty-first year when I was taken sick. It is now about two years since I discarded stick and crutch and found my legs strong enough to carry me. I am enjoying splendid health, weigh more and look better than for years, and attribute my health and my recovery and life to the magic of Pink Pills for Pale People, under the blessing of God.

"I have recommended these pills to a number of people, and many I know have been cured by them. I wish in my heart that every person on earth who is suffering as I was could get them and would try them.

"To those who know me, I hope it is not necessary for me to add that I make this statement of my own free will, without money and without price. But if there are any who are inclined to doubt, I will refer them to Dr. J. H. Hill, J. M. Hunter, R. D. Lockridge, Joe Terwell, Anderson Nichols, S. B. and G. W. Nichols, all of Carter's Creek, Maury County, Tenn., or if they will call upon me I will give them the names of a hundred witnesses of as good men and women as the sun ever shone upon.

"Hoping some poor sufferer may read and believe and be raised from a bed of pain, I am Very respectfully,

JOE M. FOSTER,
Care of the *Herald*, Columbia, Tennessee."

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

IN A SILVER COUNTRY

Condition of the Laborer and Business in a Land Where Free Coinage Exists.

WHAT THE MEXICANS SAY.

A Representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Tells What He Saw.

Since the free-silver people began to point to Mexico as an ideal country where the free coinage of silver had made everyone happy, contented and prosperous, there has been much written by men who had lived there and others. The reports, which were not flattering to the country, were denied by the silver advocates and branded as lies. The silverites stoutly maintained that if labor was as well employed here as in Mexico the great question of what to do with the poor would be solved as there would be no poor. They claimed that in that country there was no Wall street; that food, clothing and the necessities of life were cheaper; that the nation was prospering as it never had before, and all on account of the free coinage of silver.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, wishing to be just in the matter, decided to send a representative there who would report what he saw and learned, without regard as to how the reports would affect the political situation. The man was one on whom the paper could depend to tell the truth.

Extracts from some of the letters which throw some light on the subject of free silver and its effects are printed below:

Prices Depend on Foreign Exchange.

Pirates on the high seas could hardly be a more dangerous menace to commerce between nations than this fluctuation of exchange between countries on different standards. Outside of a few money-changers at coast ports, business men of the states hardly notice from week to week the variations in exchange between their country and Europe. But in the business relations between the United States and Mexico the changing difference between the standards is a matter of hourly concern.

"What's exchange today?" goes with every morning's salutation between merchants in Monterey.

"Silver's up" or "silver's down" is the commercial news of first importance.

The shrewd representative of a San Antonio (Tex.) jobbing house on his way back to the states from his midsummer round of the cities of Mexico said:

"Here's a variation of 9c between the gold standard of the states and the silver standard of Mexico within two weeks. How is a man going to sell goods or do any business between the countries when he has got to make allowances for such fluctuations. When I sell a bill of goods to a Mexican merchant on six months' time I've got to figure the prices high enough to save my house in the event that silver drops by one of those violent fluctuations before the day of settlement comes. The merchant has got to mark the retail prices on a margin sufficient to protect him against possible change. And so American goods must be sold in Mexico at two margins above legitimate profits in order to protect the American jobber and the Mexican storekeeper against these rapid up and down movements of the standards. The condition is simply ruinous to trade. People will not buy when prices are raised on them. My house may make a tremendous profit or barely save itself in a sale of goods on six months' time. That isn't the way to do business. You might as well have a Chinese wall between two countries as these fluctuations. And this is what we will have on a vastly greater scale if the United States goes to a silver standard and Great Britain and the European nations [illegible] the gold standard. I [illegible] two standards [illegible]

[illegible] labor.

[illegible] commands the [illegible] Mexico now that a dollar worth [illegible] dollar did ten or twenty years ago. Right there is the cornerstone on which prosperity in this silver country is building. That is what makes it now profitable to work mines with ores worth $7 and $8, Mexican money, a ton. That condition of labor brings the cost of mining and carrying out the ore down to $1 a ton. That kind of labor built and operates the cables, which take the place of thousands of burro trains, at a fraction of the cost for like construction and operation in the States. Cables have reduced the cost of conveying ore from the mine to the railroad, two miles down the mountain, to 20 cents and 30 cents a ton. This labor enables railroads to haul ores at from 50 cents to $1 a ton. It figures in the cost of the transportation of the coke from the gulf and the coal from the border. And, finally, it enables the smelters to make an unprecedentedly low rate of $4 a ton for treatment of ore. At every step, from the first blow of the pick in the mine to the landing of the base bullion into molds at the furnace, this fixity of wages on the basis of a dollar depreciated to one-half its value is the chief factor which insures the profit. What matters it if silver goes down if it commands just as much labor as ever, and if the lead in the bullion can still be sold for gold? The smelters of Mexico buy ore from the mine owners, and pay a Mexican dollar an ounce for the silver they get out of it. They paid this several years ago, when silver was worth more than it is now. They still pay it. Recently, under the importation of competition, while silver was dropping so rapidly in the United States, some of the smelters of Mexico advanced the price they allowed the mine owners for silver. They are now paying under some contracts $1.06 in Mexican money for every ounce of silver found in the ore.

Today the brick-making plant a few miles out of Monterey, on the Mineral railroad, is shipping 160,000 paving brick to San Antonio, in Texas. It does this and pays the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent., which the Wilson tariff levies on brick importations. The contract for this brick shipment was obtained at San Antonio because this company put in the lowest and best of twenty-eight bids. The Monterey company enjoys the possession of excellent clay, but that isn't what enables it to send brick to the United States at a profit. It outbid the twenty-seven American brick-making companies because it sells brick for American money, worth 100 cents in gold, and hires good labor for Mexican money, worth 50 cents in gold. This company is paving three miles of Monterey streets with brick, displacing the cobblestones of time immemorial. It put down a block of the brick paving as an object lesson, and the governor, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, with a keen perception for a good thing, ordered three miles of the same to begin with. The brick manufactured on the basis of unchanging wages and laid by the same will cost in Mexican money a little less than the same paving commands in American money in the States. American cities pay about $2.50 a square yard for brick-paved streets. Monterey will get her streets paved for a little less than $2.50 a square yard, and that price will be in money worth one-half the American price.

Other Occupations.

As in mining and in brickmaking, so it is in all industries. Monterey is booming. Wages remain fixed at the old rates, and can be paid in the depreciated silver. That gives the margin of profit. The most striking of the object lessons, perhaps, are those which the railroads furnish. These roads in Mexico are well managed. The depots and surroundings are marvelously clean and neat. The roadbeds will compare most favorably with those in the states. The train service is excellent. Mexican money does it. East from Laredo to Corpus Christi, on the Gulf, wholly on American soil, the Mexican National has a division 160 miles long. Southward from Laredo the first division of the same road, within Mexican territory, extends to Monterey, 168 miles, about the same distance. On one side of the Rio Grande the Mexican National pays wages in Mexican silver. On the other side the pay roll is met with American money.

Conductors between Laredo and Corpus get $105 a month in gold. Conductors between Laredo and Monterey get $130 a month in Mexican silver, which is worth $67.60, for the same kind of service.

Engineers on the Texas side are paid $3.50 in gold for 100 miles. Engineers on the Mexican side receive $5.50 in Mexican silver, worth $2.86, for 100 miles.

Brakemen running to Corpus get $50 a month in gold; to Monterey, $60 a month in Mexican silver, worth $30.50.

Firemen on the Texas division are paid at the rate of $1.80 in gold for 100 miles traveled; on the Mexican division, $2.25, worth $1.17.

A general officer of the Mexican National, too modest to have his name in print, gave these wages from his books. When he had read them off to this point, an interested looker-on interrupted with:

"I should think all of the fellows on the Monterey division would want to get on the Texas division."

"Probably they would," said the officer, "but we have combined the runs so that on all mixed trains the crews go through from Corpus to Monterey. That gives them 160 miles on a gold basis in Texas and 168 miles on a silver basis in Mexico. They have the gold and the silver divisions alternately. We do that to give them all the same chance."

"When did the company adopt this plan of evening things?"

"About two years ago."

"How about wages of section hands?"

The official turned to the books again.

"On the Texas division," he said, "foremen get $40 a month in American money. The laborers get 75 cents a day. On the Mexican side foremen get $40 a month in Mexican silver, and laborers 62½ cents, both in Mexican silver."

At the prevailing rate of exchange this gives section foremen on the Mexican side $20 a month and section hands about 31 cents a day in American money.

"But you must remember," said the railroad official, "these figures for foremen and labor hold good only as far below the border as Saltillo. That is 240 miles south of the frontier. As you go toward the interior wages decrease. From Saltillo southward to San Luis Potosi, 268 miles, section foremen are paid $1.50 a day and laborers 50c a day, all in Mexican silver. Still further south, below San Luis Potosi, the pay is $1.25 a day for foremen and for laborer 37½c a day, Mexican silver."

"Have railroad wages undergone any change with the decline of Mexican silver?"

"No. These are the rates today, and they were the same in 1888, when silver dollars were worth a half more than they are now."

Concerning Lead.

"The silver mine owners of Monterey would be greatly gratified to see Mr. Bryan restore silver to $1.20 an ounce?" was suggested to Mr. Jonquin Maiz.

"On the contrary," replied the owner of San Pedro quickly and with decided emphasis, "the less silver is worth, the better for us."

This seeming paradox Mr. Maiz proceeded to explain. In so doing he threw much light upon the operation of the silver basis [illegible] "If [illegible] be $1.20 [illegible] Mexican money. Mexican money would be the same as American money, and both the same as gold. Under present conditions, suppose we got only 65 cents an ounce in American money for our silver. That American money is worth 100 per cent. more than Mexican money. In other words, the 65 cents an ounce in American money or gold for our silver is worth double that in Mexican money. So you see we would get no more per ounce in Mexican money if silver was worth $1.20. Now the main value of our Monterey ores does not come from the silver, but from the lead. If I have lead in my silver ore running 25 per cent. that will be 500 pounds of lead to the ton of ore. At 3 cents that lead is worth $15 in the United States. That is $15 in gold, which is $30 in Mexican money.

"Silver, you must remember," Mr. Maiz continued, "doesn't govern the price of lead. If silver should go up to $1.20 an ounce, or, which is the same thing, to par with gold, my lead would keep about even, regardless of the fluctuation of silver. It would still be worth 3 cents in gold. My 500 pounds of lead per ton would be worth $15 in gold, but it wouldn't be worth any more in silver. It would be $15 in gold in American silver and in Mexican silver."

Having shown that he would get very little if any more in Mexican money for his silver if it commanded $1.20, or par with gold, and having demonstrated that the advance of silver to $1.20 would knock him out of half of his return for the lead, measured by the Mexican money, Mr. Maiz proceeded to that phase of the silver question which is most interesting to Americans.

"Now, there is another thing," he said, "and it is this: When gold was about even with Mexican money, or when there was very little difference, we paid our labor at the mines 75 cents a day. The amount was equivalent to about 70 cents a day in American money. Today we pay those same miners 75 cents a day in Mexican money, which is now equivalent to about 37½ cents a day in gold. This 37½ cents a day in gold yields the mine-owner the same amount of labor which was produced for him when the 75 cents in Mexican money was worth 70 cents in gold. The Mexican miner does not consume for his nourishment and his clothing any but Mexican products, such as corn, beans, coffee, sugar, cotton goods, etc. Nearly all of these articles are today sold at the same prices as when silver was at par with gold in this country. Consequently the living expenses of the miners haven't increased at all. They can perfectly well work now at the same wages as they received when silver was the same as gold."

The Silver Basis.

In wages on a silver basis, the mine owner of Monterey finds his margin. In wages on a silver basis, the smelters of Mexico figure out a great advantage over those of the United States. The Omaha smelter is one which offers a fair comparison with this Guggenheim plant of Monterey. They are, probably, the largest silver smelters in the two countries. Each gives employment to about 400 men. No one will traverse the great plant at Monterey and doubt that the Mexican workman in the industry renders equal labor, man for man, with the American employed in the Omaha smelter. At Omaha there is little labor given at $1.50 a day. The wages in the various grades of the smelter range as high as $8 a day. It will not place the average too high to make it $2 per day. That is American money—gold. Here the common labor unloads the cars and heaps the ore by the thousands of tons in the yards. This same labor loads the ore into the little iron tramcars and wheels it under the sheds, where the more skilled workmen do the mixing of the ores in great beds. This common labor shovels and lifts and pushes as hard as the $1.50 gold labor at Omaha and does it for 62½ cents a day Mexican silver, or 31¼ cents gold. This labor works ten hours a day for that price. Then there is the twelve hours labor, so divided to keep the smelter running night and day. Here something besides muscle enters in. The iron barrows must be wheeled upon the scales, and one kind of ore follows another in, as beam after beam tips, until the barrow is full of just the right proportions of lead and iron and lime and various ores to take out all of the silver in the smelting. The Mexicans who do this are paid 75 cents a day, worth 37½ cents American money. Then come the feeders and the furnace men, who know just when to dump in the barrow loads at the top and just when to tap at the bottom to draw off the bullion. This is labor that receives $1 a day in Mexican silver, or 50 cents a day in gold. The slag pullers get 75 cents a day in silver. The foremen of the yards, who moves about overseeing and directing, are paid from $3 to $5 a day. They are few in number. Still fewer are the furnace foremen of that ripe experience which is responsible for the results. These get $200 a month, the equivalent of $100 in gold.

The pay at the Omaha smelter averages $2 a day, or $800 for the 400 laborers, the equivalent of $1600 in Mexican money. The pay at the Monterey smelter averages $1 a day in Mexican money, or $400 for the 400 employes.

Here is a difference of $1200 Mexican money or $600 gold in the daily pay rolls. The Mexican silver smelters are said to be making $10 in Mexican money where the American smelters are profiting $1 in American money. Whether free silver in the United States would raise the Mexican money to the American money or lower the American to the Mexican it would require the American smelters to pay only twice as much for labor where now they pay four times as much as the Mexican smelters do. The wages paid at the smelters here command the best of Mexican labor. The lowest rate, 62½c, is nearly double that paid for ordinary common labor. It brings to the works brown men with muscles like steel, who trot along with 500 pounds of ore in a barrow. These Mexicans shed all clothing but sandals, strawhat and cotton drawers as they push and pull the ore down the incline of the long roasting ovens. They have only one bad habit. They will come to work before breakfast. You can teach Mexican labor to smelt ores to perfection but you can not teach the Mexican woman to get up and prepare breakfast, simple as it is, before the whistle blows for the change of shifts from night to day. And so, an hour or two after the brown men have begun work, the little brown women come stringing in with the beans and the corn cakes and the bit of meat.

Laborers' Wages.

At Cerralvo, in the state of Nueva Leon, is located the Benavides smelters. From this smelter there has been shipped since the 1st of January, by ox carts, 1,800,000 pounds of bullion. This Cerralvo district was a great mining center 300 years ago. It had a government mint, and turned out quantities of coin during two centuries under Spanish dominion. When the revolutionary period set in mining ceased. Titles lapsed. With the establishment of stable government and the coming of railroads mining in Mexico took on new activity. The Cerralvo district was one of the last to feel the spirit of revival. The railroads passed by and left this ancient town [illegible] the interior. Three years ago [illegible] enterprise found this long neglected [illegible] members [illegible] smelter was built. [illegible] in Mexico. The [illegible] is Mr. H. C. Harrison [illegible] and a good deal of experience [illegible] mining and smelting. He furnishes the actual cost of operation from his books and makes a comparison with the cost of a like smelter in the States. These are his figures:

Smelter operation in Mexico.

	Per day in Mexican money.
Superintendent	$15.00
Two foremen, at $4	8.00
Two ore weighers, at $1	2.00
Assayer	4.00
Two engineers, at $1	2.00
Two furnacemen, at $1	2.00
Two feeders, at 75c	1.50
Four slag men, at 62½c	2.50
Two ore men, at 62½c	1.25
Two charcoal men, at 62½c	1.25
Two patio men, at 62½c	1.25
Ten outside men, at 50c	5.00
Two bullion men, at 62½c	1.25
Two cords of wood, at $2.25	4.50
Oil for engine and lights	1.50
Total in Mexican money	$53.00

Smelter operation in United States.

	Per day in United States money
Superintendent	$10.00
Two foremen, at $4	8.00
Two ore weighers, at $2.50	5.00
Assayer	5.00
Two engineers, at $3	6.00
Two furnacemen, at $3	6.00
Two feeders, at $3	6.00
Two slag men at $2.50	5.00
Two charge wheelers, at $2.50	5.00
Two charcoal men, at $2	4.00
Five yard men, at $2	10.00
Two bullion men, at 2	4.00
Two cords of wood, at $3	6.00
Oil for engines and light	1.50
Total in United States money	$81.50
Exchange, 90	73.35
Total in Mexican money	$154.85

The cost of running the same smelter would be in Mexican money $154.85 for labor on the American side of the Rio Grande. It is $53 in Mexico ninety miles from a railroad.

"The present cost of smelting in Mexico," said Mr. Harrison, "is only about one-third of what it is in the United States. This shows that a very low grade of silver ore which would be smelted at a loss in the United States can be treated here at a profit. Our furnace smelts twenty tons of ore a day at a cost of $2.54 a ton for labor. The price and reliability of labor is an important factor in smelting. Here in Mexico we have cheap and steady workers. The average income of an adult in the state of Nuevo Leon is 10 cents a day. There is scarcely a day I do not have to turn applicants away. The entire population is offering service in a fearfully overstocked labor market. The cost of mining in the Cerralvo district, as compared with the western part of the United States, is about one-sixth what it is in Colorado and one-eighth what it is in Arizona."

Ore Mine and Its Output.

If you ask who is the richest man in Durango, the reply will be:

"Maximiliano Damm."

The case of Maximiliano Damm is one of the answers to the question how cheaply can silver be produced at a profit in Mexico. Mr. Damm is a merchant. A few years ago he owed $400,000 to European creditors. The story of Maximiliano Damm's rapid rise to the distinction of the Croesus of Durango is the story of the Promontorio mine. That is a property of which the mining market never heard. It is known to Durango people because they see the ox carts and mule wagons come creaking in with 600 tons of ore monthly. The mine is 100 miles north of the city, and the ore must be hauled that distance in carts and wagons. The ore is quartz, and all that is thus transported is of a grade which yields 150 ounces to the ton. The monthly shipment from the Promontorio is 90,000 ounces of silver. In a year this amounts to 1,000,000 ounces. It is worth in Mexican money $1,200,000, and in American money $650,000. But this shipment of ore at the rate of 600 tons is not all of Mr. Damm's product. From his own works at the mine he makes every day a bar of silver weighing 1000 ounces. A bar of silver worth $1200 in Mexican money and half of that in American money is not very formidable in appearance. It is only 16 inches long by 4 inches in breadth and thickness. Every day one of these bars is turned out at the mine, brought down to Durango and added to the stack of treasure in Maximiliano Damm's warehouse. The mint officials of the United States will have an opportunity to handle a collection of these bars if free coinage becomes the law.

The present product of the Promontorio is 1,360,000 ounces a year, worth $1,749,400 in Mexican money, and to be worth that in American money if 16 to 1 prevails. This is one man's mine. That is, perhaps, the reason so little has been heard of it.

About ten years ago, when silver began to go down, the Promontorio began to uncover its richness. With his reputation established as the richest man in Durango, Mr. Damm does not admit that he has done any mining. He has simply been developing what there is in the Promontorio, blocking out the masses of ore to be removed when he gets down to the real business of mining. But while doing development work Mr. Damm is taking out incidentally ore which yields him 1,300,000 ounces of silver yearly. A fissure vein which gives him this ore carrying 150 ounces of silver to the ton is from 18 inches to 5 feet wide. While developing his property, Mr. Damm has taken out a third-class of ore which has not been shipped to the smelter or treated at the mine. He now has a dump containing 50,000 tons of such ore which, he says, will average 60 ounces to the ton. That means 3,000,000 ounces more, to be worth $3,820,000 when the United States declares for unlimited silver.

Maximiliano Damm can furnish all of the silver the mints of the United States will be able to coin into dollars during five weeks of operation at their present full capacity.

Open Mints Cheapen Silver.

"Why is it that in a silver country, with unlimited coinage, bullion does not go to the Mexican mints to be coined into dollars, but is shipped out to be sold in another country where it has a fluctuating value and where so much of it as would make a dollar in your mints is worth now only half a dollar?"

This was submitted, during the rest in *the saddle of Las Mitras*, to the owner of the mines below, from which the Mexicans were trotting forth in never-ending file with their sacks of ore. The mine owner chucked a pebble over the precipice, and shook his head, as if the question was too much for him.

"Well, why do you send your own bullion to the United States to be sold at bullion value under the gold standard instead of having it minted into dollars which are worth 100 cents on the silver basis?"

The mine owner got out his pencil and figured. He took the exchange, the cost of transportation, the 377 grains of fine silver in the Mexican dollar, the 371 grains in the American dollar, the ounce value, and made elaborate calculations. At length his face brightened.

"Silver," he said, "yields today 4 cents an ounce more when sold in the states as bullion, after paying freight charges and brokerage commissions, than it would if taken to the Mexican mints and coined into dollars."

THE FARMER AND THE SILVERITE.

He [illegible] settin' on a shoe box at th' corner
 [illegible] th' street,
Chewin' [illegible]
He saw an honest farmer come a-walkin'
 slowly by,
So he histed up his britches, an' he took an
 other chew,
An' boldly waded inter him, an' this is what
 he blew:

"Can you tell me, my friend, why the chinch
 bug is eatin' up your grain?
Have yer ciphered on the problem why we
 git so little rain?
Can yer tell me, plodding farmer, why the
 army worm's around?
Why th' tarnal yeller sunlight is burnin' up
 th' ground?
Can yer tell me why th' weavil, th' rust an'
 Hessian fly
Are eatin' up yer substance? Do yer know
 th' reason why?
Why th' price uv eggs an' butter, oats an'
 corn, an' wheat an' rye,
Are a-fallin' in the market as th' years are
 passin' by?

"The reason why these dismal clouds cast
 their shadders 'crost th' sun?
Why yer debts are gettin' bigger, as th'
 seasons go and kum?
Th' reason fer this trouble is plain enough
 fer see,
'Tis that orful, fearful, nasty thing; th'
 'crime uv '73.'
Tew be sure, yer didn't know it for thirty
 years or so,
But it worked tats orful havoc, it dealt
 this deadly blow.
Th' Gold Bugs down in Wall street under
 cover uv th' law,
Hav' gobbled up yer earnings to their
 thirsty, hungry maw,
'Sixteen to one' will cure you—'tis th' allo-
 pathic plan."

The farmer stopped and listened, tho' it
 almost made him laf,
At the stupid, senseless logic uv this whit-
 tlin' talkin' calf,
An' his dander 'gan arisin' at this ever-
 lastin' bore,
An' he knocked his heels together an' he
 shuk his fists an' swore:
"You must think us farmers hav' nuthin'
 else to do
But stan' aroun' an' argify with such tarnal
 fools as you.
You'll legislate the weavil, chinch bug an'
 Hessian fly,
You'll resolute the raindrop or know th'
 reason why,
You'll upset th' laws uv natur, you'll change
 th' seasons 'round,
You'll stop th' golden sunlight from shinin'
 one th' ground,
Th' law that fixes prices, you'll change it
 jest for fun,
With comin' uv th' silver 'sixteen tew one,'
Half a dollar's worth uv metal will be
 worth jest twict as much,
When melted by th' government an' giv'n
 its magic touch.
You'll bust up all th' railroads, shops, an'
 savings banks,
With th' drivlin' silly nonsense uv you crazy
 silver cranks.

"It seems fer me that I remember when
 things were all askew,
Some time about November in th' year uv
 '92,
That the same gang uv fellers promised
 another treat,
That yer fo'd th' grubbin' farmer that
 you'd gin him 'dollar' wheat,
That he'd surely then be happy, an' his
 fortun would be made,
Ef he'd jest upset th' tariff, vote for Cleve-
 land an' free trade.
Now, we don't pertend tu know much, for
 we never had much show,
But there is quite a grist o' things that
 even farmers know,
They know when they've been lied to, an'
 taken fer a dunce
An' they're goin' tew be d—d keerful that
 they don't git foo'ed but once."
—St Paul Pioneer Press.

HOW WILL THEY VOTE?

Many Thousands of Young Men Have Reached the Threshold of Their Career.

TWO POLITICAL PATHS OPEN.

Sound Money Stands for National Honor—Debased Coinage Stands for Dishonor.

There are a good many thousands of young men who will this year cast their first vote for President. They stand on the threshold of their career and are looking forward to achieve success in life in some chosen vocation. With but few exceptions they all expect to be business men and by their own efforts win a competence if not a fortune. This ambition to obtain wealth is laudable and should be cherished by every honest and industrious youth.

To these young men the money question, which is now the political question of the moment, is of surpassing importance, not only for the right casting of their votes but for the right understanding of business principles, for if they do not understand the meaning of money, what it should be, what it is for, and what it can do, there is but little hope that they will be able to accumulate much of it, or, accumulating it, know well how to use it.

The common phrase in business is "making money," but money is only a means for obtaining other things. When a young man has saved his first hundred dollars he doesn't put it away or hide it, but invests it in other property or loans it at interest until he can find an opportunity for other investments. As he increases his money he sets it at work for him, and in this way grows rich. Money is not the ultimate object of business, but it is the means whereby men obtain what they want.

It is of the first importance, therefore, and each man's common sense confirms it, that the money we earn, that the money we borrow and lend and that we use for the purpose of exchange should be uniform and stable in value, that it should mean the same thing next year that it does today, and the world of business has agreed that gold and silver makes the nearest approach to that kind of money—gold for large transactions, silver for small. That these metals can be equally used history shows to be impossible, so the wisest nations have provided that gold should have the principal place and silver be treated as subsidiary.

The political question, then, for the young man who now votes for the first time to decide is, whether it is wiser to follow the teachings of history and the example of the most successful business nations of the world or to start out on a plan that has already been tried and found disastrous. Shall we as a people take pattern after England or after Mexico? Shall we learn from China or from Germany?

How does a young man act for himself when looking around among his elders and superiors in business life? Does he choose the example and advice of successful men—of the Armours and Fields and Gages of commercial and financial life—or does he start out regardless of their methods and attempt some short cut to success? How many young men have stood at the parting of the ways looking wistfully into the future? How few have taken the [illegible] forbidding path of [illegible] There [illegible] are, but which [illegible] and despair? [illegible] As it is with individuals so it is with nations, and no people can defy the principles of *honesty and integrity* in their national life any more than in personal life.

Sound and honest money, which means money as good as gold in this campaign, stands for national honor. A debased coinage stands for national dishonor. Which banner will our young men follow?—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MODERN ALADDIN.

How Bryan Ignores the Experience of This and Other Nations with Free Coinage.

Mr. Bryan states that he believes the free coinage of silver, by our government alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would raise the price of silver to $1.29 per ounce; and he never tires of alleging that our government is strong, and rich, and powerful enough to accomplish this result without waiting or asking for the co-operation of any other country.

In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other nations of the world in regard to the coinage of silver during the past 100 years; but waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves.

I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country cannot be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply to all silver, whether in bars or wares as well as in coin, throughout the world.

The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since 1892, are all taken from a report submitted by Mr. Voorhees, a free silver advocate, on behalf of the finance committee of the Senate, March 5, 1894, which report is entitled "Coinage Laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894, with an Appendix Relating to Coins and Currency; Fourth Edition, Revised and Corrected to August 1, 1894. Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee."

According to that report, page 275, the production of silver in the world from 1493 to 1892 amounted to 7,522,507,716 ounces, and there has been produced since 1892 about 600,000,000 ounces in round numbers. Add this to the other sum and we have a total of 8,122,507,716 ounces. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to 1493, and hence I cannot give the figures; but I think it may be safely assumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of silver that has been lost or destroyed. In order to be sure that we are on the right side, however, let us deduct 122,507,716 ounces, and state the present supply of silver in its various forms in the world at 8,000,000,000 ounces. This is worth 66 cents per ounce, or $5,280,000,000 in the aggregate. To this, according to Mr. Bryan's opinion, the legislative fiat of [illegible] government alone would add 63 cents per ounce, or $5,040,000,000. And strange to say, the larger part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country. In gold standard countries the commercial value of the silver coins in circulation would be brought nearly to the gold standard. This fiat of ours would substantially double the value of $112,000,000 in silver coins in Great Britain; $500,000,000 in France; $215,000,000 in Germany; $54,000,000 in Belgium; $16,000,000 in Italy; $15,000,000 in Switzerland; $3,000,000 in Greece; $153,000,000 in Spain; $10,000,000 in Portugal; $85,000,000 in Austro-Hungary; $56,000,000 in the Netherlands; $4,000,000 in Sweden; $5,400,000 in Denmark; $44,000,000 in Turkey; $7,000,000 in Australia; $15,000,000 in Egypt and $110,000,000 in the Straits, besides $625,000,000 in this country, and raise all this money nearly to par with gold; and yet we are told that all these countries not only refuse to join Mr. Bryan and his supporters, but even do not sympathize with them in this stupendous enterprise which would add so much to their wealth, and in a large degree relieve them from the burden now resting upon them of keeping their gold and silver coins at par with each other in their circulation. But how would it work in the silver-standard countries? This government fiat of ours would at one fell swoop substantially double the value of $41,000,000 in silver coins in Russia; $50,000,000 in Mexico; $8,000,000 in the Central American states; $30,000,000 in the South American states; $950,000,000 in India, and $725,000,000 in China, and would at the same time double all the private and public debts of those countries, which have been contracted on the silver basis. But Mr. Bryan's proposition is more far-reaching than that. He asserts that he believes that this legislative fiat on our part would not only bring the silver now in existence to par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it and the future production there, although doubling the price would hereafter probably double the production.

In view of these facts is there any impropriety in inquiring how it is that we, 70,000,000 strong, can affect the money of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple statute, while the 1,350,000,000 cannot by legislation affect us? And are the people of Great Britain and continental Europe and many millions of Americans to be dubbed "money-grabbers" and "plutocrats" if they hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan has found and carries Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp, and can produce these *stupendous results*? And are *the millions* of people in this country who have made contracts and investments upon the present monetary standard, which is gold, and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to be charged with being unreasonable when they ask Mr. Bryan to state explicitly what he believes would occur not only to their interests, but to the business of the whole country, if his prediction as to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled and the standard of exchange should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis with us, or at best a slight advance in the commercial value of silver bullion? J. L. T.

Has the American Farmer Forgotten

That under President Harrison's administration the prohibition against our meat products by Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy and Spain were removed?

Has he forgotten the high prices he received during the times reciprocity and protection were in force?

Has he forgotten that our trade in all agricultural products was extended during this time?

Has he forgotten that our exports of bacon, hams and lard was increased $19,000,000 in one year by this same policy?

Has he forgotten that we exported $12,000,000 more of American beef products in a single year?

Has he forgotten that we exported $16,000,000 more of live cattle annually?

Has he forgotten that we exported $150,000,000 of cereals, namely, wheat, $115,000,000, flour $23,000,000 and corn $7,[illegible]0,000?

Has he forgotten that we increased the foreign [illegible] years ago [illegible] Bryan and his free trade friends promised him that if the McKinley bill was repealed better prices would be obtained for all of his products?

Has he forgotten that all these promises failed of fruition, and that instead of receiving better prices all agricultural products have depreciated in value?

Has he forgotten the good times that all classes, the farmer, the wage worker and the business man enjoyed under protection and reciprocity?

Does he propose to accept the promises of this same Bryan crowd, who make no references to their pledge of four years ago that the repeal of the McKinley bill would bring relief to all classes in *this country, and who shamelessly ig*nore all reference to those promises, and now seek his votes under pledge that a debased and depreciated money will remedy the hard times?

The American farmer should not forget that protection and reciprocity brought him prosperity.

The Working Man's Vote is His Own.

Bryan and his shouters make much of the charge that efforts are being made to control the labor vote. The labor vote cannot be controlled. It is free. A secret vote must of necessity be free. It was to make it free that legislators made it secret. There would be ample ground for criticizing the writing of letters to working people by their employers on the subject of election, if such action by the employers involved compulsion; for this is a free country, and the right of every citizen to freely express his own views by his own vote should and must be sacredly maintained. Under existing circumstances letters of advice written by employers to their employes are no more to be regarded as attempts at compulsion than is the circulation of any other class of campaign literature to be considered as an attempt at compulsion. They are a legitimate part of the "campaign of education," to be judged by the arguments they contain, and acted upon as the recipients may decide to be best for their own interests.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

FARMER BROWN'S DILEMMA.

We had a public meetin' in the schoolhouse
 here last week
And a feller from the city was invited down
 to speak
He'd studied up the subject of finance in
 every light
And claimed that he was competent to
 show us what was right.
He says this whole blamed country is a-goin'
 straight to smash
Unless we get free coinage and increase our
 stock of cash.
He's figgered out a daisy scheme and claims
 'twill work immense—
He wants to make our dollars cost us only
 fifty cents.
He'd take "four bits" of silver and would
 run it through the mint
And stamp it plain "one dollar" with the
 government's imprint;
The mines would dump their silver and the
 nation, slick as grease,
Would grind out brand-new dollars at just
 fifty cents apiece.
That sounds all right; but since that night
 somehow I've wondered
When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll
 take 'em for a hundred?
—P. S. P., in Chicago Times-Herald.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
DECATUR REPUBLICAN.
DECATUR. - - - ILLINOIS.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

PATRIOTIC FARMERS.

Whenever Danger Threatened the Country They Have Rallied to Its Support.

HARD TIMES AND THE CAUSE.

Employment of Labor in Mechanical Industries and Not Debased Money is Needed.

Whenever danger threatened our institution the farmer has always rallied to the support of his country. There is good reason in this, in the fact that he owns the broad acres of our territory and is so identified with our institutions that protect him in this ownership that his interest is necessarily of a character to make him the safe conservator of our government's perpetuity, prosperity and honor.

In the present campaign we are confronted by an issue that affects every class of our citizens, hence there is an interest in the outcome more intense than in any campaign since 1860. One reason for the manifestation for so much interest is the fact that the country has been suffering from an unprecedented period of depression and is earnest in its intent to secure relief. Among those who labor none have more reason for complaint than the farmer. Prices of his products have been low, values of land and stock have continued to decline, until discouraged and disheartened, demagogues seem to believe him ready to accept any promise that they make, but the fact is, and better still, he is ready to review and discuss fully the merits of the propositions offered. The proposition that has been urged paramount to all others, is the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

There never was a more deceptive proposition, one more startling in its effects and results and one that would be more disappointing should it become a practical fact. It is advocated by men having a pecuniary interest at stake, backed by a combination of capital unequaled by any that has ever attempted to control our government since the day of the slave power. The silver mine owners of the United States, skilled in political maneuvering, have organized themselves into a syndicate for the purpose of forcing upon the country, without regard to consequences, the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The magnificent scheme was outlined by Mr. Bryan in his Madison square speech when he said: "At the present time and under the present law, a silver dollar when melted loses nearly one-half its value, but that will not be true when we can establish a mint price of silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of silver bullion," and then to show the possibility of cornering silver and forcing it to a price satisfactory to mine owners, "we cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico and other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual [illegible] annual product; the arts [illegible] able [illegible] we will be required to coin only [illegible] which is not needed elsewhere, but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be ready to buy at the price we fix."

This is the silver miners' scheme as outlined by Mr. Bryan. The people are invited to loan the resources of this government to a silver syndicate in order that it may be able by taking all the silver that is offered to the world to fix the price and compel other nations to pay that price. This is worse than free and unlimited coinage, yet it is the only way Mr. Bryan says whereby the price of silver can be maintained at parity with gold. The magnitude of the scheme and their audacity in attempting its execution challenges admiration, but the American people are accustomed to investigate the claims of parties and men. They want to know for themselves the why and wherefores, if some great radical change is proposed. That they will thus investigate and judge for themselves is evidence that they are qualified for self-government.

That present conditions are hard, especially among the farming class, every one admits. There is undoubtedly a cause for this abnormal condition. The silver advocates attribute the existing depression to the demonetization of silver, "the crime of 1873" as they designate the suspension of coinage of silver dollars in 1873.

They fail to show how that legislation reduced prices; they simply assert that it did. They fail also to show why prices continued to decline after coinage of silver was resumed in 1878. They ignore all the facts of development, the large and unprecedented production of farm products and especially the unprofitable division of labor. The building of new railroads and the opening of vast territories for cultivation are entirely ignored.

During the years 1878-79 and 80 it is known that over 600,000 mechanics left the factories and shops of New England and the middle and older Western states to locate on the lands in Kansas and Nebraska and the Dakotas. These all became active producers instead of consumers of farm products.

What we now need is to reverse this condition of affairs and secure less producers and more consumers of farm products. If by any way we can do this, we will have accomplished something practical in correcting the ills our farmers have to bear. There is a method by which this may be accomplished, a remedy that it not only practical but permanent and far reaching in its effects.

There is a well established principle in political economy often referred to by writers that "the greatest creator of wealth is the greatest possible division of labor." Previous to the election of 1892 under the operation of the Republican policy of protection, we were struggling to realize our benefits of this principle and we were rapidly overcoming our adverse conditions by increasing the demand for farm products. The interest which the movement of labor has in protective duties lies in the effect which the movement of labor has upon the supply and demand of agricultural products. It is impossible to maintain a proper division of labor, except we produce the largest amount of manufactured goods possible within our own territory. Open our ports free and allow our markets to be supplied by the manufacturers of Europe and the effect would be to compel our wage earning class to become farmers or producers of farm products.

The year 1892 shows a record of marvelous activity in the direction of securing a larger division of labor by employing more in our mechanical industries. Our shops were filling up, new enterprises were started, labor was in demand at good prices in mechanical industries, reciprocity was enlarging and extending our markets and we seemed in every way to be realizing for the American farmer and artisan the full value of that law of political economy and creating wealth by "division of labor."

In 1892 the policy of protection was reversed and thus the laborers from the shops and factories were forced from sheer necessity to go out upon the lands and become producers instead of consumers. It has been estimated that over a million laborers have since the election of 1892 when compelled to seek employment in farming in order to obtain subsistence for themselves and families; many of these have converted parcels of ground near and around their homes into corn and potato patches, thereby enormously decreasing the demand for the products of the regular farm. It is easy to understand when the full effect *of this shifting of labor from the mechanical industries to the farm* is considered, what the effect must be upon prices of farm products.

In view of these facts, all of which can be verified in the past history of our country, it is plain that our farmers are directly interested in the employment of labor and that their prosperity depends largely upon whether that labor is employed as competitors in the production of farm products, or as consumers employed in the mechanical industries of the country. We are certainly learning from a severe practical experience the truth and value of the economic principle already referred to that "the greatest creator of wealth is the greatest possible division of labor." We are also learning that this division of labor may be brought about by a wise policy of protection.

The effect of production upon the products of the farm can be summed up in a few words. First, will it increase or diminish the number engaged in producing the products of the farm? Second, will it increase or diminish the number of consumers of farm products? When you have answered these two plain propositions you will be master of the entire argument of protection and free trade, so far as the farmer is concerned. You need be concerned in no way about the free coinage of silver as this cannot in any way possible increase or diminish the consumption of your products. Its adoption, however, would have the effect, as Mr. Bryan admits, *of producing a panic and continued depression in our mechanical industries*, forcing more labor to the farm and thereby add to the number already producing farm products.

The employment of labor in our mechanical industries and not the free coinage of silver is the thing that interests the farmer and is to secure for him the prosperity he so much desires.—H. A. Willard, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NO MONEY IS TOO GOOD.

Maj. McKinley Recalls the Days of State Banks and Wildcat Currency.

Maj. McKinley said to a delegation from Indiana which visited his home on September 23:

I believe in America for Americans—native-born and naturalized. (Applause.) I believe in the American pay roll. (Laughter and applause.) And I do not believe in diminishing that pay roll by giving work to anybody else under another flag while we have an idle man under our flag. (Tremendous applause.) Four years ago the laborer was agitating the question of shorter hours. We then had so much to do. I have heard no discussion of that kind for four years. (Laughter and applause.) But I have never heard of the [illegible] laboring man of having [illegible] of having silver [illegible] the chief cause [illegible] first [illegible] (Laughter [illegible] first complaint I answer that the [illegible] of circulating medium in this country has been greater since the so-called crime of 1873 than it ever was before (applause), and that it has been greater in the last five years than it ever was in all our history. (Cries of "That's right.") We have not only the best money in the world, but we have more of it per capita than most of the nations of the world. (Applause.) We have more money per capita than the United Kingdom per capita, than Germany, than Italy, than Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Mexico and the Central and South American states, and more than Japan or China. (Great applause.) So that some reason rather than the lack of volume of money must be found to account for the present condition of the country.

To the second complaint that our money is too good, it would seem to be enough to say that the money of any country cannot be too good; and that no nation ever suffers from having its medium of exchange of the highest and best quality. (Great applause.) It has been poor money—not good money—that has been the cause of so much loss and ruin in the past, both to individuals and to nations. (Applause.) The older men of this audience will remember that before the war we did business with an uncertain and fluctuating currency known as state bank money. *Many of these* banks and their notes were absolutely sound; but for the most part they were subject to a discount. The total number of banks in 1860, exclusive of state bank branches, was 1570. Of this number, the "counterfeit detector," then in constant use, reported 832 as "broken, closed, failed, fraudulent and worthless." The notes of these banks were in circulation among the people and had been received by them for their good labor and their good products. They were absolutely worthless and of no more value than the paper upon which they were printed. Upon whom did this loss fall, my citizens? There is scarcely an old gentleman in this audience who will not recall that it fell upon the laboring man and the farmers of the United States. (Cries of "That's right.") I allude to this only to show that those who suffer most from poor money are the least able to bear the loss. It is the history of mankind that the least valuable money which will pass current is the money that at last finds its resting place among the poor people and when the crash comes, the loss must be borne by them. And I doubt if there is a man in this audience who has not among the belongings of his family or the family of his father some of the old bank paper as a reminder of what they lost. (A voice: "I have $10 at home myself.") I cannot imagine any interest that can be permanently subserved by having poor money. The bare suggestion of such a proposition to a man of reason meets its instant rejection.

If the New York World wants to bring either of the current Democratic parties into a tariff fight the Republican party is ready. The Democrats will be defeated all the more emphatically. A tariff for revenue only, which both Democratic parties demand, this country will not have.—Minneapolis Journal.

Socialist—The reason I'm a Bryan man is because I want to cut down the wealth of these plutocrats.
Workingman—Yes, I've thought a bit about that, but it strikes me a good deal like biting off one's nose to spite one's face.
Socialist—How's that?
Workingman—Well I'll tell you. Just suppose, for instance, that a man whose income is $10,000 a year has its purchasing power cut down to $5000 by free silver. he can worry along very nicely, can't he? But how about the fellows whose incomes amount to only $600, or even $300? If free silver cuts the purchasing power down to $300, or $150, it will squeeze them pretty hard, won't it? —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WOULD AFFECT WOMEN

Free Silver Issue of Vital Import to Wives and Mothers of Wage-Earners.

HIGH PRICES AND LOW WAGES.

Working Women will Also be Far Worse Off Than the Men.

While the value of the wages earned by everyone who works for a living will be greatly reduced by the free coinage of silver, the working women will be far worse off in this respect than the men. Their wages will not probably be reduced in a greater ratio than the wages of the men, but they will stand a poorer chance of securing an advance to meet the increased cost of living. They will have to submit to the hardship of high prices and low wages with less hope of remedying their condition. [illegible] cause of this disadvantage [illegible] unions with [illegible] ests. The great advance in the wages of labor, especially of skilled labor, which has been made during the past twenty years, is due in large measure to the intelligent organization of the workingmen. It is an error to regard the labor unions as the machinery for producing strikes and boycotts. Properly and sagaciously conducted, these organizations are preventive of labor controversies, for they provide the means of conference and adjustment of questions on which there is disagreement between employers and workmen; and especially when the question is that of increase of wages they have been effective in securing a proper recognition of what is due to labor as its share in the compensation of production.

The wages of women workers have, indeed, advanced along with those of men, though not to a corresponding figure, and the labor unions have regard in some degree for the wages of female operatives as well; but the lack of organizations of their own will leave the thousands of women workers in our manufacturing industries at a marked disadvantage if their wages should be cut down in value by the free coinage of silver and the consequent depreciation of the money in which they are paid.

In this respect, as always, it is the weaker that must bear the greater share of the burden; and the struggle to bring wages up to a living rate after free coinage has reduced them by perhaps one-half of their purchasing value would be long and weary for the working women. It is not a pleasant prospect for the thousands of women who today work for wages in our mercantile and manufacturing establishments. They are an industrious, self-supporting class, many of them contributing to the family fund from their weekly earnings and having a just pride in their own independence and their ability to aid others. Any public policy which cuts off their resources is a cruel wrong by which the whole community must suffer.

Every mother of a family has ever before her the dread possibility of the death of the one whose labor provides the means of living before the day comes when the sons will be able to take up the burden of support and the daughters be comfortably settled in homes of their own. Even if the children are grown up and taking care of themselves, and even if they are doing so well as to be able to give her a home after the death of the husband and father, she looks forward to the time when she will be left alone with a dread of the loss of independence in case the accumulations of her husband's working years have not been great enough to provide her means of subsistence after he is gone. So it is that the prudent man insures his life for the benefit of his wife and his children, paying from year to year during his active life the cost of assurance that at his death his family will receive a sum of money sufficient to avert the sufferings of destitution.

In many cases, the insurance policy is the only thing of value the husband and father can leave to the wife and children. He may have been able to lay by no money in the savings bank, he may die suddenly in a period of hard times and business reverses, which have stripped him of the savings of better days, and the insurance money may thus become the sole resource of the widow and orphans. Surely, a fund such as this ought to be sacred against robbery through depreciation of the value of the money in which it is paid. Free silver, on the basis of the present value of the two metals, would rob every widow of half the money value coming to her from the insurance carried by her husband.

And this would be a stupendous robbery indeed. The five Massachusetts life insurance companies of which statistics are given in the commissioner's report, paid $4,637,388 in death claims last year. The grand total reported of all life insurance companies doing business in this state was $66,851,477. Can the women, for whose benefit most of this insurance money was paid, regard with equanimity the loss of $33,000,000 in one year? There are millions of women dependent upon the payment of such policies. The Massachusetts companies had 122,600 policies in force last year, calling for $322,874,622 in case of death. The grand total, including all companies, was 1,743,330 policies, amounting to the enormous sum of $4,795,083,804. Right here in Massachusetts there is $287,910,469 at stake in this way.

In addition to all these there are the assessment life insurance companies, with 30,320 certificates in force, representing $93,522,457; the fraternal beneficiary associations, with a membership of 854,050, which paid out $19,063,636 for 10,060 death claims in [illegible] year; the casualty companies, which [illegible] out $3[illegible],301. All [illegible] primarily for the relief [illegible] orphans, [illegible] is the [illegible] money [illegible] have [illegible] money as good as gold, worth [illegible] cents on the dollar. In Massachusetts alone last year $19,740,807 was [illegible] paid. Do not the women want, and is it not their right, to receive from the insurance companies as good money as their husbands paid for the insurance?—Boston Post.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

There is not so much fanaticism and foolishness in the country as was supposed when Bryan captured the Chicago convention with his "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" harangue. The level-headedness of the masses is still to be counted upon as a safeguard against Socialism and anarchy.

Powderly hits the nail squarely on the head when he tells the workingman that his motto with regard to money should be. "The best is none too good for me."

A man is said to have injured his ankle in a silver debate. That's what comes of letting people with comparatively little strength juggle with these heavy arguments

Mr. Powderly, who says the Bryan free-silver panic would be worse for labor than all the strikes ever known, will come in for the abuse of the Debsites, who want strikes galore, free silver, free rum and a general break-up.

A government, like an individual, must have a reputation for honesty and have good backing it it does business with the great world outside of its own limits.

Mark Hanna is firmly of the belief that the only effective confidence restorative is put up at Canton.

Bryan says that "the present dollar has too great purchasing power." Ask someone who sweats through eight hours to earn one whether this is true.

Spain wants more money. She should send for Bryan.

An honest dollar is the noblest work of politics.

Even the Democrats of Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio are flocking to the standard of McKinley. The same thing afflicts Mr. Bryan, it seems, that led the parrot of story into serious trouble. He talks too much.

Neither free silver nor any other cheap-money device can bring prosperity to a nation burdened with a tariff which operates adversely to the interests of its own people.

Bryan appears to be one of those men who think they know it all, and an intelligent and observing public does not need to be informed what usually happens to them.

To put money into circulation is the need of the time, and that can be done only by a protective tariff that will revive industry.

Bryan's campaign speeches are like a minstrel show. You hear one, you hear them all.

Scared capital runs faster than lightning.

It is bad enough to give away our markets to other countries, without giving them our mints also.

ADVISES FIRST VOTERS

Maj. McKinley's Felicitous Remarks to a Delegation of Young Buckeyes.

TRUE WORTH OF SUFFRAGE.

Priceless Privilege of Being Able to Vote for Protection and National Honor.

The first visitors to Maj. McKinley's home on September 25, were members of a big delegation of voters from Wood county, O. They were headed by Attorney R. S. Parker of Bowling Green, who made the speech of presentation. In responding Maj. McKinley said in part:

"Mr. Parker, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to meet at my home this representative delegation from Wood county. I cannot imagine a body of citizens more representative than that which I see before me here today—men and women, old and young, workingmen [illegible] profession [illegible] be asserted in other [illegible] countries there is no such thing known as 'classes' in Wood county. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.') I am especially glad to make suitable recognition of the women who have honored me with their presence today. (Cheers.) They are a mighty factor in our progress and civilization, and they have been most potential in every crisis of American history. (Renewed cheering.) I am glad to know that they are interested in the party of good morals, good politics, good government and public and private honesty. (Great applause.)

"The presence of this body of young men who are to vote for the first time next November is to me an inspiring sight, and that you are so soon to enjoy the priceless privilege of citizenship must be to all of you an inspiring thought. For twenty-one years you have been enjoying our free institutions, the protection and opportunity of our laws, without any political power or responsibility.

True Worth of Suffrage.

"I fear sometimes that few of us estimate suffrage at its true worth. It clothes us with sovereignty. It is a guaranty to our liberties and institutions and is our surest safety. It is the constitutional mode of expressing the popular will. Through it public policies are determined and public laws enacted. Through it administrations are changed and administrations are made. Through it our whole governmental machinery is conducted. It is indeed a priceless inheritance, and should be valued as such by every young man.

"With the privilege comes grave responsibilities in its use. It should express the intelligence and judgment and conscience of the voter. It should never be employed for any base use. It should be exercised with courage, wisdom and patriotism. It should never, no never, be thrown against the country, and should never represent public dishonor. (Great applause.) I recall, young men, my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship. I have not realized greater pride since. I felt that I had some part in the government. The period and circumstances when I cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it otherwise would, but I recall it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war, in the very field of conflict, my first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. (Great cheering.) It is to me a priceless memory. What a glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for President whose services to his country in the greatest peril of its life rank with the services of Washington the father of his country. (Applause.) Priceless memory to me that I could vote for the martyr to liberty, the emancipator of a race, and the savior of the only free government among men. (Great cheering.)

"You, gentlemen, did not have that privilege, but it having been denied you there will be some satisfaction to you to vote for the party of Lincoln, which rallied the young men of the country around the banner of liberty, union, and national honor, between 1860 and 1865 (applause), and now summons you under the same glorious banner. (Renewed applause.)

Appropriate Quotation from Lincoln.

"I cannot omit here to make a quotation from Mr. Lincoln, written to the young men of Illinois on June 22, 1848. Mr. Lincoln said: 'Now as to the young men. You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. You young men get together, form a "rough and ready club," and have regular meetings and speeches. Take in everybody you can get. As you go along gather up all the shrewd, wild boys about town, whether just of age or a little under age. Let everyone play the part he can play best. Some speak, some sing and all holler. (Great laughter.) Your meetings will be of evenings. The older men and women will go to hear you and see you. It will not only contribute to the election of Old Zach, but it will be interesting pastime and improving to the intellectual faculties of all engaged. Do not fail to do this.' (Great applause.)

"I commend these homely words of Mr. Lincoln to the young men of the country. Such organizations as he advises will have powerful influence in the political contest which is now upon us. They will not only inspire the young men, but will cheer the hearts of the old guards of the Republican party. (Applause.) It is seldom given to the first voters of this country to start in so important a national contest, where so much is involved, and where so many interests are at stake. It is a year, too, when old party divisions count for little; when men of all parties are united in the common object to save the country from dishonor and its currency from degradation.

"It is always safe, young gentlemen, to arrange yourself on the side of your country. (Applause.) It is always wise to stand against lawlessness and repudiation. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right.") It is always patriotic to stand against those who are opposed to law and order, and who would raise artificial barriers between classes or sections in the United States. (Great applause.) I congratulate you upon the glorious opportunities you have, and, appreciating those opportunities, I am sure you will use them for the welfare of the people and the glory of the country. (Cheers.)

Further Reference to Mints and Mills.

"My fellow citizens, I ventured a few weeks ago to suggest in a public speech that I made that it would be better to open the mills than to open the mints. (Great cheering and cries of "That's right.") I see that some of our political adversaries criticise the statement, saying that it is 'putting the cart before the horse.' They seem to think that the way to open the woolen mills, for example, is to start a yardstick factory. (Great laughter and applause.) They forget that you must make cloth before you can measure it (renewed laughter) and that the weaver must be employed before the yardstick is required. (Applause.) But they say the yardstick is too long. I answer if you make a yardstick nineteen inches long instead of thirty-six inches, its present length, you will not increase the output of cloth or its value or give an additional day's labor to an American weaver. (Great applause.) Nor will a 52-cent dollar increase our industrial enterprises, add to the actual earnings of anybody, or enhance the real value of anything. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") It will wrong labor and wreck values, and has done so wherever it has been used. (Great applause and cries of "That's right.") More cloth might require more yardsticks (laughter), but more yardsticks or shorter ones will not create a demand for more cloth. (Renewed laughter and cries of "Good, good.") Nor will short dollars with wide open mints free to all the world increase our factories. (Applause and cries of "You are right.") More factories at work will find work for the good dollars now in their hiding places, and find employment for the good men now idle at their homes. (Tremendous cheering.)

"Industry must come first. Labor precedes *all* else. It is the *foundation* of wealth; it is the creator of *all* wealth. (Applause.) Its active employment puts money in circulation and sends it coursing through every artery of trade. (Great applause [illegible] right!") [illegible] decorated with [illegible] candidates and borrower, [illegible] lender. (Great [illegible] "That's right!")

"Start the factories and put American machinery in operation, and there will not be an idle man in the country who is willing and able to work; there will not be an American home where hunger and want will not disappear at once; (great applause and cries of "That's right!"); and there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefited by his improved home markets and by the better and steadier prices for his products. (Renewed applause and cries of "That's right!") Credits will take the place of debts. The wasted earnings of the poor will be restored. A surplus will take the place of a deficiency in the public treasury (cries of "That's right!"); plenty and prosperity will return to us again; and do not forget, men and women of Wood county, that you cannot coin prosperity (great cheering), and you cannot revive industries through the mints. (Great applause and cries of "That's right!") They come through labor and confidence, skill and enterprise, and honesty, and they will come no other way." (Great applause.)

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

What McKinley Did for Destitute Miners Less than Two Years Ago.

While Candidate Bryan is going about the country telling fairy tales of what he and his policy will do for the poor, the question naturally arises: "What has he ever done for the working poor? Is it his habit or nature to feel for and try to relieve the suffering of those less fortunate in life than himself?"

His most loyal supporters make no claims that he has ever shown this feeling for his fellowman until now. In fact, he has no record of ever having gone out of his way to do anything for what he calls the "masses." On the other hand, Maj. McKinley, while not posing as one who "weeps for the masses," has a record. He says nothing about the occurrence which gave the world an insight into the heart of the man, an occurrence which demonstrated that he was the friend of those who are poor and hungry, but a great multitude remembers it. Such acts live in the memory of those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their face."

In speaking of Maj. McKinley, the Grand Rapids Herald says:

"No account of McKinley's connection with labor problems would be complete without some mention of the tireless energy which he displayed in securing relief for the 2000 miners in the Hocking valley mining district who early in 1895 were reported out of work and destitute. The news first came to the governor at midnight, but before 5 o'clock in the morning he had upon his own responsibility dispatched to the afflicted district a car containing $1000 worth of provisions. Later he made appeals for assistance and finally distributed among the 2723 families in the district clothing and provisions to the amount of $32,796.05."

NewspaperARCHIVE®
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JUST A WORD TO MOTHER

In the Little Ones' Behalf.

Parental Delight on tap in infinite variety at

STINE'S.

Mothers will find best reward of care for and pride in children

by clothing them for School and Sabbath in some of our varied Fall provision for

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

In the Market to Control It.

The B. STINE CLOTHING CO.

Invites inspection of the following LEADING SPECIALTIES.

For ages 3 to 8, our "Duplex" double breasted Reefer or open front, at choice in fine all wool cheviots, braided, at $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4 and $4.50—the suit of heretofore unequaled value.

Elegant and novel blue worsted Sailor Suits, very chick and fetching, $5.50.

Reefers in all wool and color grades—chinchilla, fancy cheviot and astrachan, for winter wear of Toddlers who draw the line on ulsters, $2.50 to $5.50.

Just a Complete Line of Everything Needed by graduates of the nursery and candidates for school.

Be Prepared for a SURPRISE ABOUT PRICES

When you come as children of older growth to investigate offerings in Men's and Youth's FALL OVERCOATS and FURNISHINGS by the

B. STINE CLOTHING CO.,

245-249 NORTH WATER ST.

DO YOU NEED A WATCH

OF ANY

Kind or Price?

SEE

W. R. Abbott & Co.,

WATCH DEALERS.

ON THESE CRISP AND SNAPPY MORNIN'S,

and these cool an' shiv'ry eves, when you hear the rustlin' music of the falling of the leaves; and you feel a tech of ager kinder creepin' through your bones, and the wind sorter sings in warning tones; then you want to make a note just to drop into Maienthal's for a new Fall Overcoat.

A Genteel Tan Color Short Coat for

$10 and $12

is one of the many proper things. Plain, smooth surface, and lined with elegant serge; as good a garment as we used to sell for $15 and $16. That's how much cheaper clothing is this season. See them in our show window.

Foot Balls, Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, or Base Ball Mitt free with every child's suit.

I. MAIENTHAL & SONS'

...New Clothing Store...

222 NORTH MAIN.

Between Prairie and William.

A Handsome stem wind and stem set Watch free with every $12 purchase in Men's Dep't.

Weekly Republican.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS.

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaret candy cathartic. Makes you feel fine in the morning.

An iron factory and novelty works is to be located at Farmer City.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The High school pupils a Benson have organized a literary society.

Mama eats a Cascaret, baby gets the benefit. Cascarets make mother's milk mildly purgative.

A teachers' institute is to be held Saturday, Oct. 10, at Mahomet.

Levi Davenport, of Kenney, has raised an apple known as "Big Romanite," which weighs twenty-one ounces, and measures fifteen inches around it.

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

A colored McKinley club has been organized at Onarga.

What's the matter with you? Constipated? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

Cord wood sell at Waynesville for $1.25 per cord, delivered.

The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth district have nominated D. B. Sheen, of Peoria, for congress and J. M. Finn, of Mason City, for member of the board of equalization.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The bond of John Crooker, of Maroa, as assignee for the estate of W. H. Parker, has been filed in the circuit court. It is for the sum of $97,076.42. The surety is James Millikin.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can readily realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Three ladies of Forrest went fishing last week at Horsehoe Bend. One of them caught an immense eel and was finally nearly capsized by its struggles. Finally one of the ladies, Miss Duckett, pinioned the eel to the bottom of the boat with a hat pin and killed it with a knife.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe sure and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. Neisler's Drug & Supply company and N. L. Krone.

The present grand jury has been carefully polled to learn how the members will vote in November for president. It is the same old story. Here it is: McKinley 17; Bryan 5; Palmer 1.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Hon. T. N. Leavitt, of Maroa, Republican nominee for member of the state board of equalization, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Leavitt is making an active personal canvass. He says the outlook is bright for the entire ticket. He is personally acquainted with a German Democrat of Peoria—a man he has known in a business way for 25 years. The Peoria German told Mr. Leavitt that in the city of Peoria there are 3,200 German Democrats. Recently a house to house canvass of all those voters was made by the sound money committee. The report was that 2,700 of those Germans would vote the Republican ticket straight; 100 for Bryan; the other 400 undecided.

Never Say Die.

Many desperate cases of kidney diseases pronounced incurable have been cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. Many physicians use it. Neisler's Drug & Supply company and N. L. Krone.

Brought Here for Burial.

The remains of Ralph Spence, the son of the late W. S. Spence, who died at Effingham, were brought to this city for burial Saturday morning. The funeral was held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. A. Spence, No. 1904 North Main street.

Marriage License.

John Albert Prescott, Mowaequa, 23.
Gertrude M. Jackson, Mowaequa, 14.
Luther Glover, Arcola, 21.
Hattie Bishop, Macon, 18.
Joseph A. Queary, Blue Mound, 46.
Mrs. Martha Morgan, Blue Mound, 35.
William D. Rainey, Oreana, 29.
Effie E. Adams, Oreana, 21.

Death.

Earle Baker Barry, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Barry, died Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the family residence in Harristown. He was 4 years, 4 months and 4 days old and his death was caused by malarial fever. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Christian church in Harristown. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Faulder, and the interment was at the Harristown cemetery.

Working Woman's Home Association.

21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.,
January 11, 1896.

Our Working Woman's Home Association used your Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it today. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Fixen, Business Manager. Neisler's Drug & Supply company and N. L. Krone.

A DAY AT THE STATE FAIR.

50,000 People Present on "Big Thursday"—Prestoria Wilkes Got Second Money—Notes.

Thursday was the big day at the Illinois state fair. A Republican reporter was there during the afternoon and mingled with the great throng of people, estimated to number 50,000. Nearly every part of the state was represented. The management had struggled with two rainy days and the mud, and they were in the dumps to some extent on Wednesday, but the sunshine of that afternoon and the warmth of Thursday made everybody feel good, because the attendance of a big crowd and the receipt of big money were assured. The grounds were crowded all afternoon.

On the Track.

The grand stand which is a wonder in size was filled and the "bleachers" and all around the fence on the south side the space was black with people. There were several fine races. All Decatur people were mainly interested in the 2:30 pace for a purse of $800, because Ed Houston was to drive Prestoria Wilkes, Alderman Montgomery's fast mare. She took the first heat in 2:17½, and got second money. Stelta, a bay mare by Equity Wilkes, took first money. There were twelve starters in this race. The best time was 2:16¼.

Many Decatur people visited the handsome building of the Sangamo club, were extended generous courtesies and came away with souvenir buttons. L. Burrows and daughter, Miss Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Maffit, Bering Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ewing and others viewed the races from the balconies of the club house. Senator Cullom, Captain John R. Tanner and other politicians were at the club house nearly all afternoon.

Gossip.

The visitor was impressed with the fact that while the Illinois building, the Dome building and the machinery hall building are quite large, they are not big enough for the various counties in the state to make proper display of their products. Springfield appears to absorb most of the space in the Illinois building. The Spencer band of Peoria and the Clara Schuman ladies' orchestra furnished fine music in this building.

The Singer Sewing Machine company makes a splendid display under the direction of Z. T. Pope. Miss Capitola Goodman, this city, is one of the expert operators.

The woman with the patent toaster for use on a gasoline stove seemed to capitivate the ladies. Slices of fresh bread were toasted to a crisp brown in two minutes.

In the dome building Macon county had an exhibit of products. Hancock county bore off the honors as making the finest display. In the exhibit are figure and frame pictures, as natural as life, made from corn husks, grains of corn, and products of the field. The mantel is a beauty. All is the work of Mrs. Green and her adopted daughter, the designs being drawn by an artist, Mr. Upps, who has been in Hancock county for some months.

In Machinery hall the Wayne Sulkeyette company display ten beautiful rigs, all made in Decatur. Mr. Wayne received a big order from a party who is to take the rigs to St. Louis in the coming horse show.

William Doodson, Andrew Shoemaker, J. Frank Davis, J. M. Hughes, George W. Meyer, Harry Moore, James Laux, W. C. Fearn, Mrs. W. P. Shade, John Brockway and wife, Carroll Finin, George Oren and daughters, Mrs. I. A. Buckingham and daughter, James Lichtenberger, Anton Petzer and many other visitors from this locality were seen on the grounds.

Officers Cross and Bailey of Decatur, are in charge of the C. & A. station platform at the grounds. Officer Koeppe is one of the policemen at the Union station, not far away from the C. & A. platform, and Officer Dempsey is one of the dandy coppers assigned to duty on the race track. They are on duty from 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

The state fair midway is the show for those looking for fun. It is patterned after the World's Fair midway, only it is crude in many respects. It is hard for the talent to put on the paint properly to represent the Egyptians, Turks and Samoans. The music is quite familiar.

The ladies of the Springfield churches and other societies served meals in numerous tents. They had all they could do to accommodate the crowd.

At the election of officers of the Illinois agricultural board, John F. Prather of Williamsville, brother of S. E. Prather of Springfield, was elected member of the board from the Seventeenth congressional district to succeed S. W. Johns, of Decatur, who declined to be a candidate for reelection.

In Machinery hall since Wednesday a vote has been taken on the gold and silver question. That building is mainly the resort of farmers and mechanics. The vote on Wednesday was: Gold 706, silver 894. On Thursday, gold 1319, silver 614.

On the 8:40 train coming into Decatur from Springfield last night a vote was taken in the smoker and two coaches, only the expression of voters being received. The result was, McKinley 73, Bryan 39; Palmer 7. Nearly all of the voters were farmers.

The fair will close Saturday evening.

The Grange for McKinley.

The McLean county grange was held at Benjaminville Thursday of last week. Mr. Alex Keedy, secretary of the state grange, was present. Some time ago he promised the organized farmers for Bryan and free silver, but Thursday's meeting only developed three votes, all the others being for McKinley.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases will yield quickly when it is used. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

A Few Facts.

Ed. Republican: "Facts are stubborn things," and "figures will not lie." With all the free silver talk and argument, the following facts are undisturbed. It is a fact that the Republican party assumed the management of the government in its chaotic condition, suppressing a gigantic rebellion and restored the Union of the states. It is a fact that the laws originated and put in to execution by the Republican statesmen placed this government first in wealth and manufacturing among the nations of the world; that it had the unlimited financial confidence of all nations. It is a fact that the national debt of $2,336,089,315, August 1, 1865, was reduced by them $1,903,913,165, an average annual reduction of $68,000,000, (treasurer's report.) And they had plenty of sound money left, worth 100 cents per dollar to transact all the business of the government. It is a fact, that there was coined by the United States mints since 1873 (the criminal year), to 1892, $690,480,319 of silver, (treasurer's report.)

It is a fact that the greatest prosperity ever experienced by this or any other nation, was under Republican management. It is a fact that there was the greatest demand for labor, more laborers employed, and higher wages paid, than was ever known in this country or any other while the Republicans had control. That the highest prices were paid for farm products and the greatest reductions were made in prices of manufactured products. It is a fact that the farmers have lost in one year, by reason of the repeal of the McKinley law $223,977,592. It is a fact that the excess of exports of merchandise under the McKinley law, (Oct. 1890, to December, 1891), was $313,972,968. That the excess of exports of merchandise under the Wilson law, (September, 1894, to November, 1895), was $56,768,623, showing a loss by the Wilson law, of $157,314,246. It is a fact that the McKinley law produced revenue enough to meet all the requirements of the government, and left a surplus to apply on the national debt, each year. While the Wilson law has produced an actual deficiency of $262,726,790.

It is a fact that, during the twenty-eight years the Republican party had the management of the government, they did not have any free trade, neither did they have any free and unlimited coinage of silver. Nor was there any necessity for such a fraud and furthermore there were not any anarchists in office.

It is also a fact as you are already aware that McKinley and Hobart will take possession of the management of governmental affairs at Washington, March 4, 1897, and then we will see such a change in the policy of this government that will leave no doubt as to who should manage its affairs. Mac.

Comfort for the Weak and Tottering.

As poor Mr. Bryan is so nearly exhausted by his campaign against reason and common sense it may infuse new life into his dejected body to learn that a remarkable message has just come to light in Michigan. It is no less than a message from beyond the grave from our immortal Lincoln. The reader will at once recognize the style of Lincoln and thus feel sure of the genuineness of the message and while it will cause sorrow to the Republican masses, it will cause broad smiles of satisfaction to spread over the countenances of Brothers A. P. Smith, George A. Henderson et al, omne genus, and we are not hard hearted enough to deny children their little pleasure. Here is the letter with authentic writou between every line: "Ladies and gentlemen: There is no death. We live beyond our graves where we meet to part no more. I love this nation. My heart aches for its people. Therefore I come to urge you to support the man who stands for the principles that will do you the greatest good in the end. This man is William J. Bryan. Yours sincerely, A. Lincoln."

The only thing that astonishes one is that Mr. Lincoln did not manage to introduce a joke or story of some kind even if it were from the spirit world, but I presume his experience there has in a measure sobered him. Esquire Osprey.

How One Family Votes.

A few days ago several gentlemen were listening to a street corner debate in this city when the claim was made that Kentucky would go Republican. This the silver debater denied, declaring that he had positive advices from the state that it would go Democratic by the usual majority. A fine looking old gentleman who had been listening to the argument, put in a word at this juncture. He said: "I live in Kentucky myself. More than that, I have seven brothers who live there. We have never voted anything else than the Democratic ticket. We were secessionists, and some of us served in the confederate army. I wish to say that every one of us will vote for McKinley for president, and I know of dozens of other Democrats in my neighborhood who will vote with us. Kentucky will go Republican by not less than 20,000 majority." The Bryan advocate was a trifle dazed by this statement.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

September Weather.

The monthly weather report to the department of agriculture at Washington by Prof. J. H. Coonradt, local observer, shows that in September there were twelve clear days, ten that were partly cloudy and eight cloudy. The rain fall for the month amounted to 5.80 inches, the greatest precipitation in twenty-four hours being 1.71 inches on the 3d. The maximum temperature was 89 degrees the 2d; lowest, 38 degrees on the 23rd. Two light frosts occurred on the 20th and 23rd, the first of the season. The first frost last fall was on Sept. 30.

B. F. Day Elected Again.

Wednesday at Springfield at the session of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor officers were elected, the principal ones being as follows: Grand dictator, John L. Livingston of Chicago grand vice dictator, W. Grear of Whitehall; grand reporter, Henry W. Day of Mowaequa; grand treasurer, N. C. Nason of Peoria; grand chaplain, Andrew Zick of Bloomington.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

Which Only Emphasizes the Fact That the Demopopulist Campaigners are Trying to Deceive Voters by Falsehood.

A gentleman in this city who is prominent in business circles in the presence of several other members of the firm was told Wednesday by a traveling man that the county judge of Richland county, Illinois, the chairman of the Republican county central committee and twenty other Republicans in Olney were free silver men and had declared they would vote for Bryan. The gentleman at once wrote the chairman of the committee and following is the reply which explains itself and shows to what the free silverites are resorting to support a cause that wont stand on its merits:

Headquarters Republican county committee, Richland county, Illinois, Olney, Ill., Oct. 1, 1896. Dear Sir: Am in receipts of yours of the 30th ult. In reply would say that I am chairman of the county central committee, also chairman of the senatorial, and I know I am as stanch a Republican as lives, for the entire ticket from president down to coroner. Our county judge is also a Republican but is inclined to free silver, and will vote for McKinley. You can count all the Republicans gone to Bryan on your fingers and I can assure you for every Republican we lose will get two sound money Democrats in exchange and I believe five. We were never in better shape and in good trim and spirits. One leading Democrat told me only yesterday that himself and fifteen others would vote for McKinley and also stated that many others who did not want to make a noise about it would also do so. This traveling man is only doing what other free silver fellows are doing—trying to keep up their courage by misrepresentation. I write this in haste as I am going to Mattoon today to hear Foraker. Sincerely yours,

Adon Knoph.

EIGHT TRUE BILLS.

The Grand Jury Presents Its First Report to Judge Vail.

From the Daily of Saturday.

In the circuit court last evening the grand jury made a report to Judge Vail. They presented eight true bills.

John Bowles, of Bement, was indicted on three separate charges for stealing bicycles in Decatur. He took wheels belonging to Frank Evans, Sherman Strauss and James Montgomery.

Frank Jones and Wm. Brown were indicted for burglary and grand larceny. They are colored men, strangers in this city, and were arrested at Macon several weeks ago by Deputy Sheriff Frank Taylor as suspicious characters, for they were trying to sell some new revolvers and razors. Taylor brought them to Decatur and learned that the fellows were the ones who had burglarized the hardware store of Harvey Bane on East Eldorado street. The goods in their possession were identified by Bane as his property.

Rosella Shoos has been indicted for bigamy. Her maiden name was Rosella Downey and on May 13, 1893, she married W. A. Shoos. The ceremony was performed by Judge W. L. Hammer who was at that time a justice of the peace. Again in January of this year without having secured a divorce from Shoos who was still living, Rosella married August Jordan of Decatur.

The other parties indicted have not been arrested. The grand jury is still in session

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Large Crowds at Casner and Boody—Enthusiastic Meetings.

There was an enthusiastic rally at Casner Thursday night. Two splendid and convincing addresses were made by John Fitzgerald and A. H. Mills. The meeting was held in the Wilson & Chapman machinery hall which was decorated with campaign pictures of the candidates and flags. The hall was filled to overflowing, many not being able to get standing room. The Tanner glee club furnished the music and were repeatedly recalled. The meeting was a great success and speaks well for the organization in Long Creek township.

There was also a meeting at Boody when a large crowd was in attendance many more than could get into the town hall where the meeting was held.

W. F. Calhoun made the address which was given close attention by those who could get into the hall.

The Macon marching club and glee club came over and enlivened everybody with a torchlight parade.

The meeting was called to order by E. R. Moffatt, president of the Boody Republican club who introduced the Macon glee club. The club consists of men and women and they sang well and were cheered by those present. Then the Boody male quartet was introduced and sang several topical songs much to the delight of everybody, after which came the address.

Mitchell-Moffett.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Moffett in Blue Mound township was the scene Wednesday of a happy wedding. The contracting parties were Miss Maggie Moffett and Allen Mitchell, and the ceremony took place at 7 o'clock in the spacious parlor while the young people stood under a flowery arch. Rev. Keener, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church was the officiating clergyman. The services were attended by a large number of friends and were followed by an elegant supper. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell with the best wishes of hosts of friends at once went to housekeeping in the same neighborhood where the bride's parents reside.

Matrimonial News.

John B. Loeffler, lately principal of the Jackson street school, and Miss Grace E. Edwards, a graduate of Michigan university, were married a few days ago at Ann Arbor.

Married, at his office by Judge Hammer, Oct. 1, Luther Glover, of Arcola, and Miss Hattie Bishop, of Wheatland.

Married, at his office by Judge Hammer, Oct. 1, Joseph A. Queary and Mrs. Martha Morgan, both of Blue Mound.

Married, at the Hotel Brunswick, by Justice Hardy, Oct. 1, John A. Prescott and Miss Gertie May Jackson, both of Mowaequa. The bride is 14 years of age and the groom 29.

Mr. Justice Hayburn and Miss Bessie Harriott, both of Mahomet, were recently married.

CALLED AWAY BY DEATH.

Dr. J. T. Hubbard, Ex-Postmaster and Union Veteran, a Victim of Paralysis.

From the Daily of Friday.

The announcement of the death of Dr. John T. Hubbard, which occurred last evening at 5:15 o'clock, at the family home, 616 West William street, will occasion no surprise, as his demise had been expected hourly since Wednesday morning, when at 3 o'clock he was stricken by paralysis. Since his sudden prostration many inquiries were made as to his condition. The best of physicians and the family did all in their power for the relief of the patient, but he did not regain consciousness, and at the last he sank into the eternal sleep.

The death of Dr. Hubbard takes away a citizen who was quite well and favorably known in the community. It was apparent to all his friends that he had not been in robust health for a number of years. Although he was in poor health he was around the city, and was down town on Tuesday, and the same evening he took supper with his family and was in good spirits. The deceased was a native of Monrovia, Ind., where he was born, June 6, 1841, being in the 36th year of his age at the time of his death. He began business life as a druggist at Neoga, Ill., and then he married Emma Stone, twenty-seven years ago. He came to Decatur in 1874 and opened a drug store, later going to Latham in Logan county, where he engaged in the same business with his brother, William. He returned to Decatur at the end of three years to resume the drug business here, and he had since resided in this community. He served as postmaster for Decatur under the administration of President Harrison and conducted the affairs of he office in a very acceptable manner. Mr. Hubbard was a veteran of the late war and a member of Dunham Post, No. 141, G. A. R. He was a member of Co. B, 70th Indiana regiment, the one which General Harrison commanded. He was the color bearer of the regiment. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Surviving the deceased are the widow and three children, Charles Hubbard, superintendent of the mail carriers at the Decatur postoffice, Clifford Hubbard and Miss Grace Hubbard. Mrs. Katherine Hubbard, step mother of the deceased, resides at Monrovia, Ind., and there are two brothers, William Hubbard, of Anderson, Ind., and Jesse Hubbard, of Lynn, Ind.

After his retirement as postmaster, Mr. Hubbard was for a time associated with John E. King in the drug business. He disposed of his interest in the store in a short time.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Oct. 3, Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, of the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, will have charge of the services and deliver the address.

The members of Macon lodge, No. 8, will have charge of the Masonic ceremonies at the grave.

TO VOTERS.

Some Facts Which Every Voter Should Put in His Hat.

The coming election will occur Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The polls will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening except in Cook county and East St. Louis where they close at 4 o'clock.

The voter who moves out of his election precinct after tomorrow, Oct. 3, will lose his vote as he must live in a precinct 30 days to be a legal voter.

There will be a complete registration of voters this year.

The first registration day will be Tuesday Oct. 13. The last registration day will be Oct. 27. Every voter should see that his name is on the register, other-

Ten Good Propositions.

1. Idle men do not receive wages.
2. The receipt of wages enable men to buy goods.
3. If goods are not bought the stores do not sell.
4. If the country merchant can't sell neither do they buy from wholesalers.
5. If wholesalers cannot sell they cannot buy of the factories.
6. If factories cannot run their workmen are idle.
7. If American workmen are idle farmers have lost their home market—which is 95 per cent of all they sell.
8. With the home market lost, prices of farm products must fall.
9. Low prices of farm products hurts the farmers.
10. When the farmer is hurt everybody is hurt.

Where did the farmer lose his market? At the polls four years ago when he voted for free trade. How can he get that market back? By going to the place he lost it and undoing the mischief of four years ago.

What does a vote for McKinley mean? A vote for McKinley means to leave untampered with the best money in the world. It means reciprocity, sound money, prosperity and national honor.

Married.

At the Hotel Brunswick, Sept. 30, by Justice Hardy, W. E. Hoskins, of Assumption, and Miss Stellia M. Traughber, of Decatur.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 Years the Standard.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GALESBURG'S GLORY.

Unveiling a Monument Dedicated to the Union Soldiers of the Late War.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT DEBATE

Robert T. Lincoln Unveils the Monument and Delivers an Address Followed by Commander W. C. Cochran and Others.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7.—The celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate here opened with the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Hope cemetery. The business streets are lavishly decorated and many visitors are in the city. This morning the gold standard Democrats tendered Senator Palmer a reception. A procession followed which was reviewed by Chauncey M. Depew, S. S. McClure editor of McClure's Magazine, W. C. Cochran department commander of the Illinois Grand Army and other distinguished visitors. Hon. Robert T. Lincoln unveiled the monument and delivered an eloquent address. He was followed by Commander Cochran and Mrs. Mary C. McCauley, department president of the Illinois Woman's Relief Corps. The monument is of granite surmounted by the figure of a soldier.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

As Seen and Heard About the Political Headquarters.

Washington Oct. 6.—(From our regular correspondent.)—The Popocrats are a frightened crowd just now, and the publication of Bryan's statement of his alleged confidence over his own signature is generally regarded as foreclosed under existing circumstances. Not only are they frightened about the states which the Republicans managers conceded to be in doubt at the beginning of the campaign, but which they now consider safe for McKinley, but also about seven or eight southern states, some of which the Republicans had no idea of making any serious campaign in until very recently. They realize that Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, which have from the beginning been strongly contested by the Republicans, are more likely to be carried for McKinley than for Bryan, and now the antics of Tom Watson have got them into a state of fright over North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, and they are no longer certain even of carrying Texas. What they especially fear in several of these states is that the Republicans may withdraw their electoral ticket and support that of the gold Democrats, an idea that is being advocated by some shrewd Republicans for such states as Louisiana where the gold Democrats are numerous and influential.

A Jacksonville, Fla., business man—Mr. W. J. Farrell—now in Washington, dropped a few words which have set a lot of people to thinking.

He said: "I take but little interest in politics, and do not assume to predict the result of the election in Florida. I take it for granted that the state and county Democratic tickets will succeed, and that Democratic congressmen will be elected. It does not follow, however, that Bryan will carry the state. In fact, I think that McKinley's chances are better. There are a great many sound money men in the Democratic party in Florida, who will go over to the Republicans because of their hostility to free silver. Among the farmers are many northern men who are naturally for McKinley. I think Florida can fairly be classed among the doubtful states, so far the electoral votes are concerned.

The general distribution of campaign literature by the Republican Congressional Committee is practically finished, although orders for documents will be filled right up to election day. More documents, both in number and in bulk, have been sent out than were ever before sent from Washington in a single campaign, and the correspondence of the committee leaves no doubt that those documents have accomplished an enormous amount of good, in setting right those who had been misled for having read only one side of the financial and other questions. The work of the committee will not, of course, be finished until after the election.

The latest news from Kentucky is decidedly good. It indicates that McKinley will carry the state by not less than 15,000 majority, notwithstanding the fusion of Democrats and Populists, and that a majority of the congressional districts will elect Republicans. In short, it looks like the state might be swept by a Republican landslide in November.

A Democratic congressman from Alabama has been telling tales out of school. He says there are not less than 15,000 Democrats in his state who will under no circumstances vote for Bryan, and he adds that Kentucky will probably vote for McKinley and likewise Maryland and West Virginia.

I think there is no chance for Bryan to be elected. The free silver movement is not now as strong as it was only a little while ago. It grows steadily weaker. This is not to be wondered at. As men examine the question they become convinced that free coinage is a delusion."

The following prayer is said to have been actually delivered by an aged colored minister in Virginia a few days ago. "O Lord, save this country from the hands of them who is trying to bust it up. Give us plenty of work and good money for it, so as we can take care of our wives and children and buy bread and meat and pay for it. We want to keep politics out of our churches and out of our prayer meetings, but we can't help asking Thee to keep a lookout for that poor miserable sinner, Bryan, who, we hear is coming into this state, hand in hand with Satan. We ask Thee, don't let him do no harm; and, if it ain't asking too much, please forgive his sins that he is committing every day and then knock the stuffin' out of him next November!"

Few Republicans have had a doubt about how the electoral vote of Illinois will be cast since the meeting of the Chicago convention, and those few have been convinced that McKinley will carry the state by an immense majority, by a thorough investigation which has just been completed. So certain is the result now regarded that wagers have been made that McKinley's majority in that state will exceed 200,000.

..ARCADE..

Farmers Benefit Sale

ONE DOLLAR IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

to every twentieth customer who purchases two dollars worth of merchandise who cuts out and brings this advertisement. The advertisements will be numbered in the order in which they come by the cashier and to every twentieth one the cashier will return one dollar. We desire to find out how many people read this advertisement and the best paper in which to advertise.

During the month of October we make a special sale for the benefit of the farmers and out of town people who deliver their own goods. We have no leaders. All goods in all departments sold at a small profit and on the same low basis as advertised. We are not selling goods at cost or for fun—but purchasing in enormous quantities, paying no rent with no bad debts to charge up to those who pay cash we can and do sell goods for less than the small merchants pay for their stuff and still have a fair profit. The records of the freight office of Decatur shows that we purchase more full car loads of merchandise than all the other exclusive retail dealers in Decatur combined.

UNDERWEAR.

We simply are in position to undersell the ordinary retailer in underwear. For instance, notice the "Onsit" Union Suits; a dollar asked all over the world. We offer them per suit at 69c

See the children's underwear that starts at 5c a garment. These values are unusual and certainly make with the present price of corn and uncertain wages.

Single Garments.

Children's merino Underwear, well made and finished, sizes 16, 18 and 20, Price 5c, 8c, 12c
Other sizes in proportion.
Children's all wool camel's hair underwear, fine and warm ..... 25c up
Infant's fleece ribbed vests, soft as chamois, all sizes ..... 22c each
Ladies' heavy fleeced ribbed vests and drawers, satin taped ..... 25c each
Ladies' extra heavy vests 10½ to 11 lbs. to the dozen, heavy fleece, silk finished pearl buttons, full sizes 48c

Union Suits.

Our money saving ability to do out in this department. Notice the prices:
Children's heavy fleeced silver gray union suits, never sell less than 50c, our price ..... 39c suit
Ladies' "Onsits" heavy fleeced union suits, button across the chest, no bag waist or buttons under the corset, you see them advertised in all the magazines, never less than $1, we offer them at ..... 69c suit
Ladies' "Oneita" half wool union suits, they do not shrink, the $2 kind .. $1 25 suit

Men's Underwear.

Men's merino Undershirts 25c
Men's heavy fleeced Underwear, shirts or drawers, full size, extra well made, well worth 75c. Our price 50c

Hosiery.

Ladies' fleeced hose, heavy and warm ..... 10c pair
Ladies' fine gauge seamless hose, double heel and toe ..... 10c pair
Ladies' extra fine seamless hose, fast black ..... 15c pair
Children's heavy ribbed fast black hose, fleeced or plain sizes ..... 10c pair
Boy's extra heavy ribbed bicycle hose, best wearing hose for the money .. 15c pair

Flannels.

Unbleached cotton flannel ..... 5c yard
Heavy unbleached cotton Flannel ..... 6¼ 7½c, 8½c yard
Quinses flannels, soft and warm for underwear ..... 8½c 10c, 12½c yard

Blankets.

10 4 Grey Blankets, soft and warm ..... 45c pair
Heavy 11 wool scarlet Blankets ..... $2 89 pair
Fine California Blankets, best wool ..... $5 00 pair
36-inch bleached muslin, soft and free from dressing ..... 5c, 6½c 7½c yard

Dress Goods Special for this Sale.

One lot of all wool novelty dress goods, double fold, neat patterns, were 48c for this sale ..... 27c yd
36 inch fine all wool serge, black and colors, at ..... 29c yd

Lining Department.

The "Best" fibre interlining 64 in. wide, sells for 35c yd. right here in Decatur. This sale ..... 8½c yard
Best Skirt Lining ..... 3⅜ yard
36 in. Silesia ..... 8½c yard
Rustic Lining ..... 8½c yard

Yarn.

Saxony, all colors and black ..... 5c skein
Spanish yarn, extra quality, skein 12½
German knitting yarn, all colors, mixtures and black ..... 22c skein

SHOE DEP'T.

One lot of about 125 pairs ladies' fine button shoes, opera toe, narrow, square, common sense, B, C, D, E, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ welts and turns, our regular price $2 50, $3,25 and $3 50. Choice of the lot $1.39
Ladies' calf button work shoes ..... 69c pair
Ladies' dress shoes, patent leather tips $1 25
Men's work shoes, lace or congress 90c
Men's dress shoes, all styles of toe, all widths, lace or congress, were $2 00, $2 25 and $2.50, now $1 65
Boy's button shoes, sizes 12, 13 and 2 ..... 69c pair
Boy's lace shoes, sizes 4, 5, 5½ ..... 74c pair
Infant's shoes ..... 25c pair
Ladies' rubber shoes ..... 25c pair
Children's rubber shoes ..... 20c pair
Men's rubbers ..... 45c pair

Bargains in Notions.

Patent Hooks and Eyes ..... 1c per doz
Book pins, paper 5c
All sizes nickle plated safety pins 5c
Featherstitch Braid, bolt 5c
Dress stays, set 5
100 yd spool sewing silk 5c
Side Combs, pair 5c

County Orders TAKEN SAME AS CASH For the benefit of the unfortunate poor and the tax payers, county orders given to the poor will be taken by us. Ask Mr. McClelland, overseer of the poor to make your order on the Arcade where a dollar will purchase more than you formerly got for $1 25.

GROCERY DEP'T.

21 lbs. Fine Granulated Sugar for $1 00
100 lbs Fine Granulated Sugar $4 65
In 1000 to 10000 pound lots, per hundred pounds $4 55
Pure Ground Black Pepper, regular price per lb. 40c, sale price 19c
Regular 25c cake Premium Baking Chocolate for 15c
5c Package 1776 Washing Powder 3c
Arcade No 1 Flour, guaranteed best winter wheat flour sold in Decatur, 50-lb sack $1 00
All Patent Medicines 25 to 40 per cent less than Drug Trust Prices.
5 lb. package Self rising Buckwheat for 25c
6 lbs of Pure, Old fashioned New York Buckwheat for 25c
10 lb. sack Arcade No 1 Meal 10c
10 lb. sack Arcade No 2 Meal 9c
Best Coal Oil, per gallon 10c
Decatur Steam Bakery Bread, per loaf 2½c
Arcade No 2 Flour, 50-lb. sack 90c
Griswold's AAAA Coffee, regular retail price 25c per package 18c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, $1 bottles 69c
10 bars Fairbank's Standard Soap for 25c
Golden Rio Coffee, a fine one, sale price 25c
Glass Gallon Oil Cans 25c
Two 5 cent boxes Gold Box Gum for 5c
50c bottle Ballard's Horehound Cough Syrup for 35c
Dairy Butterine, regular retail price 15c per lb., sale price 10c
Anchor Lamp Globe 5c
Peanuts, per sack 3c

Meat Department.

Dry Salt Bacon, special price per lb 7½c
Good Bacon, per lb 6c
Kingan Bacon, per lb 10c
Fresh Pork Sausage, our own make, per lb 8c
Finest of Beef, Pork and Lamb. New Pickled Pigs Feet, New Pickled Tripe.

Tinware.

Pie Pans, each 5c
Doughnut Cutters, each 3c
Table Knives and Forks, per set 50c
Butcher Knives, each 10c
Wave Edge Bread Knives, each 10c
Dairy Pans, special today, each 1c
12-hole Muffin Pans, regular price 20c, sale price 12c

Glassware.

4-piece Glass Toilet Sets, spoon holder, sugar, creamer and butter dish, were 25c, special sale 15c
4 piece Glass Toilet Sets, fancy shapes, etched, were 40c set, special price 24c
Large size Jelly Glasses, ½ pints, tin tops, were 30c doz, sale price 19c

Stationery.

24 sheets of Note Paper for 5c
12 sheets of Foole's Cap Paper for 5c
150-page School Tablet for 5c
Cucumber Soap, per cake 17c
Dusky Diamond Tar Soap, best for chapped hands 5c
Purified Talc Powder, per box 19c

CLOTHING DEP'T.

Men's Scotch Cheviot Suits, browns and greys, well made, perfect fitters, were $8, now $4.95
One lot of Men's Pants were 75c, 90c and $1 00, choice of the lot, per pair ..... .59
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 12 years, were $1 25, $1.50, $1 75 and $2; we have about 50 suits altogether, choice of the bunch, per suit ..... .89
Men's 15c Wool Mittens, per pair 09
Men's Cotton Flannel Mitts, per pair ..... .10
Men's Lined Tick Mits, per pair 15
Men's Gloves, per pair, 35c, 50c and ..... .75

"COIN" TACKLES THE WRONG MEN

Harvey Attacks the Old Generals and They Called Him a Cur.

Clinton, Iowa, Oct 7.—"Coin" Harvey was greeted here last night with a very large audience. When about completing his address he said:

"I am told that tomorrow night on this stage will stand four battle-scarred veterans of the late war, men who went forth at country's call to fight against slavery. They come now to advocate slavery, to speak for Mammon. True patriots then, now wrecks of the war, they have lost what patriotism they had and are now engaged in a conflict on the side of oppression. What a spectacle! There must be some reason for this. There are one or two reasons usually influencing mankind—greed or vanity. It is greed that influences these men. Greed to acquire more, or is it vanity, that vanity which causes a man to desire to attain a position of eminence where his vanity is pleased or where he can dispense patronage to other men and exalt himself before them?"

The old war generals reached here at 8:30 and Generals Sickles, Howard, Alger and Stewart spoke to a crowd which packed the opera house, and Tanner and others to overflow meetings. General Sickles was given a letter on advancing to the stage containing the words said to have been spoken by Harvey. General Sickles then gave it his attention, saying:

"We are wrecks of the war, but no man who knows us can truthfully say or dares to say in the reach of my arms that we are agents of Mammon.

"We do not often take notice of what is said by every cur. Our march is onward, and we do not stop to take heed of barking curs. Mr. Harvey is a cur. Let him go back to his kennel. If he is prudent let him keep out of my way or he might run against a wreck that would sink him."

To-Day's Election in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7.—Voting began throughout the state at 7 o'clock for the full state ticket. The weather is bright and sunny. Most intense interest was taken in the canvass. The early vote in this city is heavy. No effort is being spared to bring out a full vote. Two tickets are in the field: the Democratic, headed by W. Y. Atkinson, present incumbent, for governor, and a fusion of Populists and Prohibitionists on Clayborne Wright for governor. The Republican leaders advise Republicans to vote for Wright. Atkinson is very strong with the negroes.

Put Her Money on Breckinridge.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Mary Shreve Ransom, the richest woman in Louisville, who has always adhered to the cause of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, has wagered $500 that Mr. Breckinridge will be the next congressman from the Ashland district, and another bet of $1000 that McKinley will be the next president of the United States. The Breckinridge wager is won, the gentleman who took the other side of the bet having given up. Mrs. Ransom in making these wagers has stipulated that if she wins the proceeds go to the deserving poor of Louisville.

It would not hold all of them, and he addressed them in two detachments. Following them came a large crowd from Parkersburg, W. Va.

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THEO. NELSON KICKS.

Secretary Hinrichson Leaves the Gold Democrat Nomination Papers Exposed.

DEMOPOPULIST SECRETARY FINDS

Them and Objects to Placing the Ticket on the Official Ballot—Hinrichsen, Gore and Maloney Will Consider Theodore's Objections.

Springfield, Oct. 7.—Objections to the nomination papers of the sound money Democrats were filed with the secretary of the state yesterday by Theodore Nelson, secretary of the Demopopulist state central committee. The order in which Hinrichsen delivered an opinion in which he characterized the "Independent Democratic" ticket as a fraud followed by Secretary Nelson's letter indicates that the plan is not to permit the ticket to go on the ballot and thus disfranchise those Democrats who cannot vote for Altgeld and Bryan. It is not known when the secretary of the state, the attorney general and the auditor who are authorized by the law to consider objections and whose decision is final will take the matter up, but, as a judge, the statements in Hinrichsen's opinion shows that he at least will not be an impartial judge and the chances are that a conspiracy has been formed to keep this ticket off the official ballot regardless of fair play while the "Prohibition ticket" and the "National Prohibition" ticket which is on all fours with this case will be allowed to go on the ballot. After describing the ticket and naming the nominees of the sound money Democrats Secretary Nelson lays down his objections as follows:

The Objections.

"And as a ground of such objections your objector and remonstrant submits that such nomination papers are not in apparent conformity with the provisions of law governing the making and filing of such nomination papers; that such nomination papers are not subscribed by the required number, in the aggregate, for each candidate so proposed and attempted to be nominated, of qualified voters of the state of Illinois, as fixed by law; that such nominations are ambiguous, defective, informal and insufficient that the alleged voters signing the same have not complied with the provisions of law providing for such signing, that such nomination papers and each and every one of them are manifestly designed and intended to and will, in fact, result in confusing many voters in the state of Illinois who shall desire to vote for all of the candidates of a political party for the greater number thereof, and particularly the candidates of such political party for the offices for which candidates are proposed and attempted to be nominated in and by such nominating papers, to wit: the Democratic party, whose nomination papers or certificates of nomination are already now on file in your office, and the names of whose candidates, and particularly the candidates for the offices above herein mentioned, will be certified by you under that designation to the several county clerks of the counties of this state as required by law in this that the so-called party named or political principle alleged to be represented and claimed by the candidates first herein mentioned is named and political principle presented so similar in word and phrase to the party and claimed by the candidates of such Democratic party, as the same will be printed and displayed upon the official ballot if the nominations, that such voters will be confused and delayed in marking their ballots; nomination papers herein objected to shall be admitted as sufficient for effecting such many of them will be mistakenly marked, others will be improperly marked, and yet others will be so delayed in marking their ballots as to result in their being compelled and obliged to depart from the voting booths and leave the polls without having succeeded in perfecting this ballot and marking the same in such manner as they shall desire in order to make the same truly and honestly represent their personal choice.

"Wherefore, for all of the foregoing reasons, and other and additional good and sufficient ground, to be more fully disclosed, shown and established on the hearing hereof, your objector and remonstrant objects and remonstrates against the filing of all and every one of the above-named alleged nomination papers, whereby it is illegally, deceitfully, fraudulently and in violation of the letter and of the spirit of the law governing such matter to name and nominate said proposed and alleged candidates of said proposed and alleged 'Independent Democracy,' and generally to all and every nomination paper attempting to name and nominate any candidates for said offices, whereby it shall manifestly appear that the party appellation or political principle or the party name of said Democratic party is attempted to be simulated, counterfeited imitated, infringed, forged or otherwise fraudulently and unlawfully used.

"And your objector and remonstrant accordingly prays that you will, in the manner provided by law or established by the precedents or usages of your office, give notice of these objections to the candidates affected thereby and fix a time and place when and where these, your objector's and remonstrant's objections may be considered and reviewed and the above mentioned alleged nomination papers examined and inspected by you, the aforesaid William H. Hinrichsen, secretary of state of the state of Illinois; David Gore, auditor of public accounts, and Maurice T. Maloney, attorney general of the state of Illinois, to the ends that the validity of such nomination papers may be inquired into and the same rejected in case these objections be sustained.

((Signed) Theodore Nelson."

"A qualified voter residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, and state of Illinois."

The Patriotic Heroes' Battalion.

St Louis, Oct 7.—General Alger's party with Captain Tanner, the Republican nominee for governor, reached Belleville this morning and stopped nearly an hour, during which a short address was made to a large crowd.

TURKEY REFUSES.

Objects to the United States Cruiser Passing the Dardanelles.

OBJECTION BASED ON THE BERLIN

Agreement—This Government May Insist That It is Not an Unfriendly Act But Necessary to Protect American Citizens.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.—(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)—It is semi-officially announced that Turkey has decided not to admit the United States cruiser Bancroft or the guardships of Greece and Holland to pass through the Dardanelles to act as protectors of the embassies of both nations in case of an emergency. It is known that Russia objected to the presence of these warships in the Bosphorus. The objection is said to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus, powers not parties to that agreement. It is believed that United States Minister Terrell a month ago sent an urgent request to Washington for war vessels. It is further intimated that the United States will insist by force if necessary, upon the presence of the Bancroft in the Bosphorus taking the ground that such a step is not an unfriendly act to Turkey in view of all the circumstances and that it is necessary for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. Trouble has again broken out in Crete which is likely to further complicate the situation.

Canadian Pacific Strike Ended.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The Canadian Pacific operators' strike has ended. The strikers except those guilty of violence, will be reinstated. The exact terms of settlement are not known.

Later Report from Montreal.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 7.—A telegram has been received at the railway telegraphers' headquarters from Montreal, saying the Canadian Pacific strike was declared off this morning, through the efforts of the board of conciliation. All the strikers except those having property will be taken back.

The company agrees to recognize the Telegraphers' Union. The question of rule and salary will be taken up by the men and the five general superintendents of the system. The telegraphers regard this as a material victory.

The Iowa Centennial.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 7.—This is secret society day in the Iowa centennial. The weather is fair and there is an immense crowd. Nineteen orders in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri were represented in the parade. This afternoon the address of welcome was by Mayor Naumann. The response by R. I. Tilton, of Ottumwa. The address of the day was by Rev. John Gregor, of Marion, followed by the river spectacle and fire works.

Fire in Equador.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 7.—It is reported that fire destroyed half of the city of Guayaquil, Equador, including the most important edifices in it. It has 40,000 inhabitants.

Later Reports form Guayaquil.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 7.—The fire at Guayaquil, Equador, is still raging. Four banks, all the foreign consulates, all the hotels, except one, two churches, all the principal business houses, the military barracks, and the arsenal have been destroyed. The city is burned from the post-office to the custom house.

Only a Few Counties Heard.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct 7.—Eighteen counties, incomplete, give a Democratic majority of 10,000. Indications are that the Democrats will have a plurality of 25,000. The constitutional amendment abolishing October elections was ratified. All that can be said of the legislature is, that Call's followers will be greatly in the minority on the senatorship and the majority will be divided between several candidates.

The Florida Election.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 7.—The counting of the vote of yesterday's election is proceeding exceedingly slow. From the meagre returns received only guesses can be made. The Democrats claim a plurality of 20,000. The Republicans concede not over 12,000.

Later from Georgia Elections.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct 7.—Advices from sixty out of 137 counties in the state, indicate a decreased Democratic majority. The Democratic candidate for governor is running 35 per cent behind the ticket. Tom Watson's district may go for the Populist candidate. At Elberton this morning in an election riot, William Mayfield shot and killed Bud Sanders.

Kween Karnation at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 7.—One hundred and fifty flower decked vehicles forming a train of Kween Karnation passed through the business streets today, constituting the annual flower parade, was one of the most beautiful and extravagant display of flowers ever witnessed here.

Bryan Paper Bolts.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 7.—The Ottumwa Democrat, the Wapello county Bryan organ, this morning bolted the Bryan ticket and Fred Whit, fusion candidate for congress. It will support McKinley and Lacey, but will support the Democratic state and county tickets.

Wanson Has a Sore Throat.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7.—The Populist vice presidential nominee, Watson, has gone home, and is suffering from a severe throat trouble, which is likely to force his retirement from active campaign work for some time. He is at work on his letter of acceptance.

Drowned Near Quincy.

Quincy, Ill., Oct 7.—At midnight seven men started in a skiff to cross the river from Canton, Mo. The boat upset and John Reed, George Withrow and John Simms were drowned. All were in the government river service.

Bryan Starts for Chicago.

Indianapolis, Oct 7.—Bryan left for Chicago at 8 o'clock this morning. Five hundred people were at the station and gave him a parting cheer.

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